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NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

(British and Foreign,)

PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

PUBLIC CREDIT: RUSSIAN FINANCES.

OFFICIAL REPORT

BY

*The Council for the Establishment of
Public Credit,*

On the State and Progress of the

**NATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
IN RUSSIA.**

[From the Supplement to the *Conservateur Impar-*
tial, No. 19.]

COMMERCIAL credit may be defined to be that confidence which subsists among commercial men in respect to commercial transactions ; but, the credit of nations, or of their governments, depends on different principles, and must be guided and maintained on different maxims. Commercial men are equals among themselves, and they respectively estimate the property of each other, including the readiness with which that property may be directed to answer exigencies. Not so the creditors of a nation, or of national institutions : for no government in offering security, meditates the sale of its lands (except, perhaps, the new government of America), and no creditor looks to what the soil might fetch, when brought to the hammer, or to the *cessio bonorum*, or converted into money, as assets for the liquidation of his demand. He suffers the debt to be contracted, on the credit of the contracting party ; and

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depends on the power of that party to afford him an adequate return, and on the good faith of that party to substantiate the terms of the contract, completely, without reluctance, and without delay, when the proper time for the purpose shall arrive.

When we say, that commercial men can, and do estimate each other's property, we include as a part of that property the credit which a course of transactions, more or less extensive, but always punctually attended to, gradually confers on every man of probity. It is true, that a merchant does not daily and hourly open his affairs to the world ; but, he daily and hourly gives proof of his ability to discharge such demands as are lawfully made on him ; and having done this *hitherto*, the public draws the inference that he will continue to fulfil the same duty. Governments differ in this respect. The resources of a State, as they concern the public, ought to be communicated to that public, and in fact, must be communicated, if credit be involved in the affairs of that State. Among the most fatal errors of those who have passed for Statesmen, none has been more injurious to the people of their charge than that affectation of secrecy, in which they have supposed the greater part of their skill and their duty to consist.

We restrict this observation, at pre-

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sent, to Financial concerns; for we are perfectly aware that there are many, very many, subjects on which silence is prudence,—on which silence must be observed; and any thing short of absolute silence, is at the same time a breach of official obligation, and of unquestionable policy.

It may be taken as certain, that this was true in ancient days, and under governments now the subjects of history; but, it is more especially applicable since the introduction of that course of management in the money department of a State, which we understand by the term—the Funding System. This system now involves every government in Europe. It has its advantages, and its disadvantages; but much of these depends on the steadiness, and the principles, combined in directing it. It is not natural to a State; and like all other exotics, it must be reared with great attention, patience, and perseverance, but, even after it has been naturalized, it is liable to many accidents, to cutting and penetrating blasts, by which it may be rendered unproductive.

To guard against these accidents, nothing is more desirable than a willing attention to public opinion; the ear should catch the first whisper that seems to tend towards an impeachment of principle, or to hint at a laxity in practice. Not that every insignificant rumour should be regarded, or practically be permitted to produce any effect; but, that a lively jealousy should so far be indulged, as may authorize the exercise of that foresight, which is one of the most invaluable endowments of a Statesman. It will also, not seldom, direct the exercise of that foresight; and will point out the quarter to which particular attention should be paid: and it will rarely be found that a Government which is guided by a jealous vigilance on one point, is listless or indifferent on other points: The same alacrity usually pervades the whole; and the same stimulus is usually felt throughout the entire system, unless both system and state be disordered, or disorganized.

Russia is a large state, and possesses abundance of raw materials for the

formation of a powerful empire; but Russia has risen too rapidly into importance, and like some slender striplings, who shoot up suddenly to a mature height, it has outgrown its strength. The mind has not kept pace with the body. The stature imports man; not so the intellect. The whims and fancies, and prejudices, and inaccurate or inconclusive reasonings of adolescence, which discover themselves on examination, correct the too favourable judgment that might have been formed, and evince that prematurity which demands, and usually receives in private life the most favourable constructions, not to say indulgence. But Russia is intent on supplying her deficiencies. She is taking measures which imply no small share of political sagacity. She means to justify the most favourable opinion that can be formed on her powers and her disposition. She is laying deep the foundations of her future grandeur, and if nothing unusually perverse should force her energies into another direction, succeeding generations will have neither right nor inducement to describe their present Rulers as incompetent, or as unwise.

Among the most considerable of the measures lately taken by the Rulers of this extensive Empire, we distinguish the principle of PUBLICITY, now avowed and brought into action; and this on concerns which are usually conducted by petty states and petty statesmen with the most scrupulous attention to privacy. A nation may possess extensive provinces yet very little commerce: it may possess the means of furnishing valuable articles for exportation, yet those means may, to a great degree, lie dormant. The people may be, after a sort, very happy, but they are of necessity, very dull: they may be contented, but their content is the offspring of indolence: they may inhabit fertile provinces, without the slightest notion that their superfluous productions, which they suffer to rot, may possess the smallest value elsewhere, or might be exchanged for something that in return might encrease their comfort, or contribute to augment their enjoyments.

But commerce to be conducted on an extensive scale, requires no less machinery than arts, or manufactures. Main force may draw a laden truck along a road; but the addition of wheels to it will greatly facilitate its motion. A rough road may admit of passage,—of inconvenient passage; but if it be rendered smooth and level, the improvements will eventually diminish labour, and abate the expence and price of carriage. The life and soul of commerce is the employment of capital; but the richest merchant may not always have that capital lying by him, which he might safely employ, as occasions present themselves. And should he possess such capital, it is evident, that while thus in reserve, it is not only useless to himself but to every body else: to his countrymen;—to the state; in short, to the whole world. To render it profitable, in some shape, is the *desideratum*; and with this must be connected the idea of full security, and of being able to re-assume it, without the smallest impediment, or delay, at pleasure.

This naturally leads us to the institution of Banks; for Banks are, or ought to be, such reservoirs of capital as may preclude the necessity of a merchant's keeping in an unprofitable state in his strong chest, that reserved portion of his means of exertion in business, which he deems prudent, to meet accidents; or to support what is technically called "a run." Seen in this light, a merchant may be both borrower and lender: he may be a part proprietor in a bank, from which bank he obtains discounts and pecuniary accommodation: he may receive under one character, more than he pays under another.

It might, perhaps, be thought, that banks cannot be too cautious in revealing their concerns, whether in whole or in part; and for weak banks this may be true. But, will any affirm that the Bank of England has been less worthy of confidence, has suffered any diminution of its credit, since its affairs have become public, since the amount of its notes has been annually laid before Parliament? Has Bank Stock sunk in its value? On the contrary, all the

world knows that—including *Bonus's*, its value is doubled, at least. And what more effectually contributed to raise the credit of the Bank of France than the half-yearly reports which were intended to meet the Court of Proprietors, and ultimately the eye of the public.

The paper before us distinguishes the Banks to which it refers, into two kinds; the Imperial Bank, and the Bank for Discounts and Loans. Whether the same institution might not very well discharge the duties of both these departments, is more than we can determine. To judge by the experience of our own country, we should incline to think the union more than feasible, perhaps, advisable: but, there may be reasons to the contrary, in a country where the state has taken precedence of commerce, and not commerce of the state.

Government banks are but little understood among us; as we have no such establishment: although our Exchequer Bills, and other Government securities, resemble what doubtless would be the operations of such offices. The Bank of England is an association of private merchants, no further dependent on government than as interest dictates: but the banks of most foreign powers, as of St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Vienna, Madrid, and Lisbon, issue circulating notes, as substitutes for a national currency: whence it may be truly said, that the "government paper" of those countries is at such or such a discount; and this is always in proportion to the gross amount in circulation.

As these governments have not the same resources in time of need, nor the same facility of raising extensive supplies, as the government of Britain has; they are obliged under the pressure of necessity, to direct further issues of the notes of their banks. Every addition of this kind becomes an additional burden on the public; and contributes to depress the market value of such accumulative securities. These depreciations once established, the Governments are seldom disposed to redeem these pledges of their banks' credit, even if they obtain the power;

because they must purchase them back again, at a loss, or sacrifice, proportionate to the rate at which they were emitted, and to the rate they bear at the time of such re-purchase.

The expectation of the subject therefore is, that after the pressure of the time is abated, the paper which is falling in value, will at a certain point, cease to fall any further; and though it may not become better, it will not become worse. It is, therefore, the wisdom of governments in such situation to make every effort to diminish the quantity of outstanding paper. The very prospect of such an intention raises the public credit, in all its branches; and it is said, that the confidence revived and invigorated in Prussia merely by the arrival of a million of crowns in silver, at the Royal Treasury, raised the whole mass of paper circulation, not less than seven or eight *per cent.* in a single day. Such a rise in the value of property cannot but lead to important results, as well abroad as at home. The Russian government, as we learn from this Report, is determined on effecting the same advantage; and publicly announces that it has withdrawn from circulation the sum of *thirty eight millions* of rubles; which it judges to be enough for the first year of such financial operation.

This plan of reduction steadily pursued, though slowly, will gradually produce wonderful effects: while announcing its operations in this public and official manner, will confirm, and, as it were, rivet the confidence of the nation. In short, we call the attention of our readers, strongly, to this statement, and to the NOTORIETY given to it, as among the most judicious and effectual measures of state policy. To us, it presents itself as a masterly proceeding; and perfectly coincident with what we have already said on the sagacious and solid foundations laid, and laying, for the increase and stability of Russian greatness. Our readers will probably, be the more deeply convinced of this, if they advert for a moment to the Financial confusions which have taken place in the kingdom of Sweden, originating

—as the king asserts, in the solemn privacy with which the affairs of the public Banks were transacted. He tells the nation that the misconduct of its Banks has been ruinous; but, that such misconduct could not have happened, or must have been stopped in its origin, had the ill-advised operations of those Institutions been discovered in an earlier stage.

We cannot but think, that many of the maxims which prevail in England, have been adopted by the Imperial and judicious travellers who have witnessed their effects in this country. They have here seen, that true policy enlightens the public;—not a few men in official situations, only, but, the public at large. Hence the strength of Britain is the result of general combination, guided by information and intelligence. It does not depend on the *fiat* of a single minister; it is not commanded, though it may be directed; it is not forced, though it may be stimulated. The same principles will no doubt become agents in producing the same consequences; the same causes will produce the same effects, in other countries as in this. Such, at least, appears to be the conviction, and such, certainly is the plan of the statesmen who now govern the rising, the emulative, the aspiring, empire of Russia.

There are those—and they are no mean politicians, neither, who behold the increasing greatness of Russia with apprehension, if not with envy; they contemplate her too forward movements on the great scene of European politics, with somewhat worse than suspicion;—but, while her importance is the result of principle, not of violence, of internal management, judiciously suited to existing circumstances, and of political improvements, calculated to promote the welfare of her own people, by what right do any attempt to thwart her policy? Let others imitate her wisdom: she is a proper object of emulation; but not of envy. She has discerned the path that leads to true glory, and real greatness; that path is equally open for others to tread—they are not denied the means of combining the increasing happiness of their subjects, with the

progressive power and strength of their dominions.

It were much wiser policy in all the states on the face of the earth, to endeavour to raise themselves by their own prudence and internal energies, to that height of comfort, reputation, security, and importance, which nature, with their situation, relatively considered, in all its bearings, admits, or to which it invites, than to insinuate or await the degradation of any other state, or to indulge feelings of envy and rivalry. Whoever contemplates the circumstances of great empires by the light of history, knows that they are exposed to reverses of no common order; and that apparent force is a very different thing from real power. With great labour a certain point is attained, a certain degree of exaltation and dignity, — then—from some unexpected quarter suddenly arises an impediment to further progress, if not an occasion of entire reverse, and an additional lesson is afforded to mankind on the instability of terrestrial grandeur, and the inherent mutability of all things.

Against that mutability we know no better preservative than that kind of openness and publicity of public measures which invites discussion, and is willing to take advice, from whatever quarter offered. If it be not an indication of real strength, it is one of the means for obtaining strength; and, especially, strength of that particular kind, which, in affairs of state, connects with, and is dependant on, Financial Operations.

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Official Report of the Council for the Establishment of Public Credit, on the State and Progress of the National Establishments for Invigorating the Finances and Commerce of the Russian Empire.

St. Petersburg, March 5 (17), 1818.

The Council for the establishment of Public Credit held their first sitting on the 22d of February, under the Presidency of Prince Lapouchin, when M. Gourieff, Minister of Finance, made an exposé of the system of credit; after which a Committee was appointed for a revision of the establishment of the Bank of Assignments, and the Loan Bank. The speech was as follows:—

" Gentlemen,—It is by the will of the Emperor, and by the choice of the nobility, and of the corporation of merchants, that you are invited to the Council for the Establishment of Public Credit, which commences its functions this day, conformably to the regulation confirmed by his Imperial Majesty on the 7th of May, 1817.

" As mediators between the public and the persons directing these establishments, it is your duty to examine and ascertain whether the regulations which were prescribed to them have been strictly observed.

" But before you proceed to enquire into their administration, and to examine the accounts which they have to lay before you, permit me, Gentlemen, to offer you a statement of the progress of our system of credit, and of its present situation.

" The Imperial Banks were established in the course of the last fifty years of the preceding century. The funds in aid, which had existed till that time under various denominations, were directed to a laudable purpose; but, restrained in their means, and shackled in their operations, they have remained, by the delay and difficulty of converting them into money, which resulted from the want of a proper paper currency, far behind that degree of perfection which was contemplated by the profound wisdom of the Empress Catherine. The establishment of banks has produced a beneficial influence which has spread through the whole empire.

" The exchange of money has become more prompt, the desire of employment has met with additional encouragements, industry has received a more lively impulse, commerce is reanimated, the sources of national wealth have been widely opened, and have made the most rapid progress. The credit of the banks, after gradual improvements, has terminated by acquiring large foreign capitals. The funds of the Loan Bank, and the Deposit Banks, are enriched by remittances made by the capitalists of other countries. This new wealth is successively diffused throughout the empire, where it develops fresh productive powers, creates, feeds, and multiplies vast capitals among us.

" The invariability of principles, and the moral conviction that they will be rigorously observed, form the most essential basis of public credit. This conviction, which is the result of many years' experience, of the punctuality with which the banks have, from the moment of their establishment, fulfilled their engagements towards the public, sustained their credit even at the critical epoch of 1812. If the

Loan Bank, yielding to imperious circumstances, suspended its advances to individuals, the capitals deposited in it, which were called for, were not for a moment withheld from the proprietors, and the inconsiderable amount of the sums which were then withdrawn proves that actual necessity, and not a diminution of confidence, was the cause of the demand.

"The government has manifested no less solicitude in sustaining its credit with respect to state loans. We discharged during the reign of the Emperor, the loan made at Genoa, at a period when policy might perhaps have justified some delay in the punctuality of our payments. The interest of the debt due to Holland has been regularly paid. A beginning towards the discharge of the capital was even made in 1810. Obligated, in 1812, to suspend our payments, we not only resumed them when peace was concluded, but have improved the interest as a compensation for delays, which circumstances had rendered equally involuntary and indispensable.

"The loan of the old Redemption Commission was discharged before it fell due, and in a manner adapted to the accommodation of those who had invested funds therein. Thus have we maintained our credit after a national war not less difficult than glorious.

"At present, Gentlemen, I shall direct your attention to the measures adopted last year for extending and consolidating the system of credit—measures which form an epoch in the administration of our finances.

"In state affairs the best lessons are those which are given by time.

"In unveiling to the observing eye of the government the weak and antiquated parts of its institutions, the means of repairing and perfecting them are discerned. New discoveries change the nature of objects even in administration. That which once appeared improper and impossible, becomes possible, or even indispensable, after new deliberations, induced and confirmed by experience.

"This truth may, in particular, be applied in a most sensible manner to the system of credit. The opinions of the most distinguished statesmen have long been unable to agree as to the basis of this system. But the measures undertaken by two of the most enlightened nations of Europe, and the brilliant success with which they have been crowned, have rendered the true course apparent, and fixed the principles on which this system ought to be founded.

"Convinced of the immense advantages which credit is capable of procuring to the nation, the Emperor has

thought proper to cause the regulations relative to our establishments to be digested according to these principles; and what epoch could present to us more chances of success than the reign of the Emperor Alexander?

"Yes, Gentlemen, every thing in these latter times proves how indispensable credit is for governments. If in peace they ought to observe the strictest economy in the employment of their revenues, in order not to burden the people with taxes, what resources can be preferable to those afforded by credit in meeting extraordinary expenses in the case of war? Loans on perpetual annuities, with a progressive and constantly increasing sinking fund, are a real benefit, by relieving those who have to contribute, and by facilitating the progress of industry, which has always need of capital. It is not necessary to demand more than the 12th, or, at most, the 10th of what must otherwise have been exacted from the industrious man, and even from him who has the least resources. The rest is voluntarily furnished by capitalists, who would doubtless have been afraid to assist individuals, whose property, burdened with taxes beyond their means, could not have afforded the same security.

"In the midst of the tranquillity which we enjoy, thanks to the advantages of a peace solidly established, particular but not less indispensable considerations induced the government, during the last year, to open a loan for the purpose of accelerating the redemption of the superabundant mass of paper money.

"I shall not here enter into all the details of the inconveniences which result from that superabundance. They are too evident and too incontestable. In virtue of the manifesto of the 1st of September, an annual capital of 30,000,000 was assigned, not only for the redemption of the loan, but for the service of all contracted for the same object, which is to give to the representative sign of our money its real value.

"Foreign capitalists participated considerably in that loan, which proves, on the one hand, their confidence in us, and, on the other hand, procures us a valuable advantage, namely, that of leaving our own capitalists at liberty to employ their funds in the most useful manner, and not forcing them into a different direction. As soon as our industry can dispense with foreign aid, the competition of our capitalists will become more evident. Meanwhile, we ought not to deprive ourselves of the advantage of redeeming our assignments by

loans, nor to take from Russian capitalists the resources necessary for them.

"Such, gentlemen, are the motives which have guided the Government in the establishment of the new Commission of Redemption. Its intention, at first, was to fund the debts of the State, and to regulate their payment, in order still farther to consolidate the well merited confidence already acquired; and, at the same time, to establish the system of loans, which is acknowledged to be the best for accelerating the redemption of the assignments, and for securing extraordinary aids in cases of urgency.

"The account which the Committee will furnish will prove, gentlemen, that it has answered the expectation of Government. The loan opened on the 1st of July, last year, has already produced a receipt of 28,000,000 of roubles, without any effort on our part.

"Since the loan was closed, our Inscriptions have not been below the amount at which they were delivered. They have successively mounted, in the space of a month, to 87, which gives an interest of 5½ per cent.

"The produce of the loan, joined to other capitals, destined last year to the same purpose, amounts to a sum of 38,000,000 which are now withdrawn from circulation.

"The sum is sufficient for the first year of our operations, whose object is gradually to reduce the mass of assignments to the proportion necessary for our circulation. The government thinks it its duty to proceed on this occasion with circumspection, and even with a degree of tardiness: avoiding, by this prudent course, the embarrassments and shocks which would result to the State, as well as to private fortune, from too quick a diminution, it will not the less reach the end which it proposes to itself.

"Banks for discount, which, up to this year, were dependent on the Bank for assignments, discounted Bills of exchange, and made advances on deposits of goods. The capitals which were intrusted to them for these purposes were far from being proportioned to the extent of the operations of commerce; and their organization compelled several changes and ameliorations. It was, therefore, thought expedient to put in their place a Bank of Commerce, to which are given a more considerable capital, and some new powers, conformable to the end of this institution.

"This bank was opened on the first of January, in this year.

"The Bank of Assignments will show you, gentlemen, in the account which it will give you, the employment of the capitals intrusted for the purposes of discount during the last year, as well as the operations of the offices employed in the exchange of old bills for new.

"The Loan Bank not being yet organized according to the determination of the manifesto of May 7, has not been able to afford to agricultural and manufacturing industry the assistance which was requested. The Finance department is occupied with this subject, which will be submitted in due course to your examination.

"In running thro' the accounts which will be laid before you by the establishments for credit, which the law submits to your superintendence, I hope, gentlemen, you will have reason to be convinced that the administration has not wandered from the path which was traced out for it.

"If, at the end of the investigation, you shall wish to enlighten us with your observations, we will receive them with gratitude. Animated by the same zeal for the accomplishment of the beneficent views of a monarch incessantly occupied with the happiness of his subjects, we must be equally assured that confidence is not commanded by the authority and power of Government; but that it is maintained by its exact observance of established rules; and that the moral conviction that it will never depart therefrom, is the soul and life of credit."

The different accounts to which the Minister referred were then laid before the Council.

The benefit derived from the plan pursued in this Institution, has been lately felt in a striking manner. While most of the governments of Europe have been under the necessity of borrowing considerable sums from money lenders, who conduct that business as their profession, the Court of Russia, it is affirmed, has declined such assistance, and has announced its dependence on its own resources for accomplishing its financial purposes with sufficient celerity. It will be recollected, that Russia has preferred no claims for compensation, in behalf of its people against France; but has lately added an increase of ten per cent. on the principal articles of exportation. That, as we observed, on reporting it, was so much of her burden laid on foreigners; and will, no doubt, effectually assist in reviving the value of government paper, and the credit of the state.

DEFINITIVE ARRANGEMENT
OF THE DEBTS OF FRANCE, DUE TO
THE SUBJECTS OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

[Continued from page 367.]

In our last we were enabled to set before our readers only the gross amount of the sum demanded by those who had

claims on France; but not the particular claims of each state; such information being not then published. We now take an opportunity of completing that subject, by presenting a list of the claims, of the allowances made to each state, and of the totals. The amount is expressed in *francs* of France.

EXACT LIST OF ALL THE SUMS CLAIMED OF FRANCE, AND HOW THEY HAVE BEEN
LIQUIDATED.

	Claims presented	Claims liquidated and paid.	Sums al- lowed by ar- rangement	General Result.
Anhalt Dessau.....	379,719	6,211	373,507	379,718
Anhalt Beruburg.....	446,194		350,000	350,000
Austria.....	180,383,506	2,612,642	25,000,000	27,612,642
Baden.....	1,444,866	117,006	650,000	767,006
Bavaria.....	78,023,766	1,244,060	10,000,000	11,244,060
Bremen.....	3,769,376	689,923	1,000,000	1,689,923
Denmark.....	46,599,611	2,734,077	7,000,000	9,734,077
Roman States.....	29,728,487	1,299,074	5,000,000	6,299,074
Spain.....	215,014,775	3,497,185	17,000,900	20,497,185
Frankfort.....	3,861,038	15,818	700,000	715,818
Hesse, Electoral.....	643,047	85,118	507,099	592,217
Grand Duke Hesse, Saxe Weimar, Meck- lenburg Strelitz, Oldenburg, Saxe-Gotha, Swartzburg, and Reuss.....	24,419,922	1,419,667	8,000,000	9,419,667
Hanover.....	40,607,700	7,677,422	10,000,000	17,677,422
Hamburg.....	81,927,371	6,948,850	20,000,000	26,948,850
Isle of France, Ionian Isles.....	19,995,311			3,000,000
Lubeck.....	5,718,958	881,269	2,000,000	2,881,269
Mecklenburg Schwerin.....	1,625,969	125,420	500,000	625,420
D. de Nassau.....	1,459,242		127,000	127,000
— Parma.....	4,716,102	888,383	1,000,000	1,888,383
Prussia.....	135,054,118	19,269,923	52,003,289	71,273,212
Netherlands.....	219,404,504	28,672,959	33,000,000	61,672,959
Portugal.....	32,024,531		818,736	818,736
Kingdom Saxony.....	15,654,580	632,559	4,500,000	5,132,559
Sardinia.....	85,805,594	7,944,460	25,000,000	32,944,460
Beside the amount of articles not valued in the claims, which is at least.....	7,800,000	—	—	—
Saxe Meiningen.....	45,255		20,694	—
Switzerland.....	28,115,021	426,831	5,000,000	—
Tuscany.....	10,315,615	4,594,620	4,500,000	—
Wurtemberg.....	702,030	1,930	400,000	—
Saxony and Prussia.....	5,624,845	567,092	2,200,000	—
Hesse, Electoral, and Saxe Weimar.....	17,512		14,000	—
— Darmstadt and Bavaria.....	556,937		200,000	—
Bank of Hamburg.....	10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000
Hesse, Elector, and Saxe Weimar.....	7,099			—
Hesse, Elect., Bavaria, and Saxe Weimar.....	856,066	reserved		—
Hesse, Elect., Prussia, Hanover, and Brunswick.....	260,015		16,000	—
Hesse Darmstadt, Prussia, and Bavaria.....	2,745,877		800,000	—
(Total in francs).....	1,296,954,562	102,352,499	240,664,325	343,016,824

It will be observed, that some of these claims have been allowed entirely; and either have been paid, or are directed to be paid, in full. Such are those of Anhalt Dessau 379,718: such are those of the Bank of Hamburgh, 10,000,000; which, no doubt, was a sum of money taken away from the strong chest of that establishment, and therefore, could not admit of diminution in its value; it must be replaced to the same amount; in the mean while the Bank has suffered the loss of interest; it barely regains its principal. In like manner some of the Smaller German states obtain nearly the whole of their demands: as Anhalt Bernberg gets 350,000 out of 446,194; and Electoral Hesse out of 643,047, gets 592,217. These sums are so little short of the demand, that they may be said to be paid in full. These, we repeat, are the smaller states; they have not, therefore, obtained this favour by their power or their influence.

Among the largest demands is that of Spain, 215,014,775; but Spain obtains only 20,497,125, not one tenth part of her demand; it is fairly to be presumed, therefore, that no small proportion of her account was irrelevant. The Netherlands make the largest claim, 219,404,504, and are allowed the largest sum of compensation, 61,672,959. It is every way natural to suppose, that the Netherlands, being adjacent to France, France should have contracted heavy debts in that country: it is a country of supply; and could supply such articles as France most wanted.

The final arrangement, it will be noticed, runs pretty much on round numbers; which intimates, that the governments, respectively, will have some trouble to satisfy the several claimants, which have preferred their accounts.

It was certainly the duty of Governments to do the best in their power for their subjects; and to afford them, in respect to a foreign Prince, not merely protection, but patronage. They will now congratulate themselves on the issue of their endeavours, which, if they have not effected every thing solicited, have accomplished as much, (or more) as could have been expected: nor will they fail to observe that the most powerful sovereigns have obtained no greater pro-

portions than the more feeble; and those who might be supposed to have exerted a certain preponderance on account of their rank and consequence, have met with no other attention or compliance than they were fairly entitled to, on the principles of strict equity, and independent impartiality.

Holzschnitte alter Deutscher Meister in den Original Platten, gesammelt von Hans Albrecht von Derschau; in French, Gravures en Bois des anciens Maitres Allemands, tirées des planches originales, recueillies par Jean Albert de Derschau, &c. Engravings in Wood, by ancient German Masters, printed from the original plates, collected by John Albert de Derschau; published with a discourse on the nature and history of Wood Engraving, by Rodolphe Zachariah Becker. Three parts, Imperial folio. Saxe Gotha. Bohté. London.

An article in our Number for last Month, gave a short account of this work. As it appears to us to fill up a chasm in the history of the art of Engraving, and in that of Printing, also, we have thought a further report on its contents might prove acceptable to amateurs of Art, and to the public in general. The most valuable discoveries, the most beneficial in their consequences to human life, have seldom been the effect of a single operation of mind; they have usually been introduced by some previous process, or prepared for, by some existing state of things; they have advanced gradually, and often slowly, to that point of improvement at which their services became appropriate, interesting, and general. We justly annex to the name of the immortal Harvey, the honour of discovering the circulation of the blood; and yet, it must be acknowledged, that his precursors had approached very near to his theory. The steam-engine, now so indispensable as a powerful agent, is due to the ingenuity of Captain Savery; yet we cannot deny that it was hinted at years before him by the Marquis of Worcester: and we may add, that, many voyages of discovery, had been pro-

jected before that of Columbus, though none had taken the course of his vessel.

The noble art of printing by moveable types, was preceded by the art of taking off impressions from wooden blocks; and this had been practiced previous to the happy thought, during a greater number of years than has hitherto been supposed. Stereotype in this form, is of great antiquity in the East; and it appears, from some instances in this collection, to have been cultivated in Europe, at an earlier date than our researches have been able to ascertain.

M. de Derschau, a Captain in the Prussian service, was a zealous friend and patron of the Arts: about forty years ago he discovered several hundreds of wooden plates, which had devolved by inheritance from the celebrated Willibald Birkheimer, the intimate friend of Albert Durer: they had remained during two centuries shut up in a chest, among the laid-aside property of a family at Nuremberg; liable to all the accidents of time and chance, of worms and corruption. These M. de D. purchased; and during the following thirty years, devoted to the Arts, to pursuits connected with them, and to travelling, he continued to enlarge his collection by adding to it whatever he thought worthy and suitable.

He acquired, among others, several articles which had descended from the heirs of John Sebald Beham; from those of the celebrated Sandrart, (both famous engravers); and some he received from Italy. He added to these the famous collection of M. Silberrad, known by M. de Murr's account of it, in his *Journal of the Arts and of Literature*. From these stores M. Bekker has drawn, under the sanction of their owner, whose state of health (in 1808) did not allow him to make the necessary exertions, in person.

From a German we must expect, as we hinted when reporting on Mr. Ottley's valuable publication,* a decided adherence to the pretensions of Germany, as the country to which the first productions of Engraving should be

assigned. M. B. allows, indeed, that impressions were drawn off from wooden plates in the Eastern parts of the world, before the method was known in Europe; but, supposing it to be derived from the East, he has not shewn by what particular intercourse Germany might receive it before Italy;—and we believe, it is pretty generally admitted, that the earliest travellers who penetrated as far as China, where the art principally flourished, were Italians.

M. B. seems, however, inclined to believe, that the common notion of the precedence of playing cards, is ill founded: he thinks, that images of saints printed from engravings on wood, were prior to those of Kings and Queens printed on cards. As this idea is not at variance with hints we took occasion to suggest formerly, we shall be pardoned for introducing some of M. B's arguments, in support of his opinion.

Before the re-establishment of Letters and Arts in Italy, it was the convents which preserved the remains of them in Germany, as in all other parts of Europe. The monks were the only professors of beautiful writing, the only painters, and sculptors in wood. They embellished their manuscripts with the most laboured miniatures, and decorated the Altars of their Churches and Chapels, with carvings in wood. To produce these images they were obliged to delineate the outlines on the material they employed; and even, in many cases, to cut them into the wood, for their guidance; as they afterwards did for engraving blocks for printing; and as they employed tracings for the purpose of marking the initial letters in their MSS. another step brought them to the same process for their images.

We must add to this, that the monks made great use of images (delineations) for the instruction of youth and of the populace; they could not, therefore, fail of encouraging a mode of multiplying them so readily. It is, consequently, probable that this Art, from having been employed in the service of religion, was adopted into profane usage, by the invention of playing cards;* and this the rather, as the contrary order is inconsistent with the devotional spirit and manners of our ancestors.

It is even possible, that the reason why

* *Comp. Lit. PAN. N. S. Vol. VII. p. 27. Vol. VIII. p. 203.*

* *Comp. Lit. PAN. Vol. III. p. 739.*

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the writers of those times have taken no notice of these religious representations, was their commonness; while on the contrary, the novelty of playing cards attracted their attention, together with the public prohibitions by which they were forbidden,—which is distinct from the consideration that they were now becoming an article of commerce, and exportation to foreign countries.

Now, since it is asserted, that playing cards were exported from Germany into Italy at the beginning of the fourteenth century, the origin of the invention of multiplying images by means of engravings should be placed, in all reason, in the thirteenth century. The certainty of its existence early in the fifteenth century has only been, as it were, lately authenticated, by the discovery of the St. Christopher carrying the infant Jesus, which is marked 1423.* Another figure of St. Sebastian is marked 1437; this is in the Abbey of St. Blaise in the Black Forest. But, in comparing some of the specimens in the present collection, with that performance, no doubt will remain of their greater antiquity; and they will be referred with much probability to the fourteenth century.

Among the most curious examples of the Art of engraving on wood, in this collection, is a large Periodical Almanack, for thirty years, of the year 1439, which in our humble judgment, affords evidence beyond what M. B. has deduced from it. He observes, that,

The most ancient Ephemerides previously known to astronomers, was that of John of Königsberg, which had been hitherto thought the earliest of its kind, and appeared in 1474. The present Almanack marks in each month, the golden number, the dominical letter, the festivals and names of the Saints, the course of the moon, the sign of the Zodiac, and the length of the days and nights. Over each month is represented in figures the country occupation proper to it; excepting to the month of January, which presents Janus sitting at a table, holding in one hand a drinking vessel, in the other a fish. The name of the author of this most curious relic of the Art of Engraving in wood, is placed in the vacant space at the end of February: it is Johannes de Gamadia, a celebrated mathematician and restorer of astronomy, native of Gmunden in Styria, who resided at Vienna, where he was professor, Chancellor of the Uni-

versity, and Canon of St. Stephen's: He died in 1442. To be satisfied on the antiquity of this plate, I communicated prints of it to the connoisseurs, by means of the *Astronomical Journal* of the celebrated Baron Zack, for Dec. 1808. M. de Lindenau added *Biographical Notices* of the author; and M. Grotefend, Professor at Frankfurt on the Mayne, published a scientific explanation of this calendar; which the astronomers regard as a discovery of high importance in the history of mathematics. See the same *Journal* for March 1809.

In reference to the history of Engraving, this Almanack furnishes mathematical demonstration, that the Germans engraved plates for the purpose of affording prints, in the earlier part of the fifteenth century. This relic of the Art is cut on both sides of a wooden plate, one inch and a half in thickness; it is in height, ten inches; in length, seventeen inches.

Now, it is a fair argument to presume that a work of this size containing such a quantity of matter, and of a nature so intricate, extremely well executed for its purpose, the letters cut very distinctly, and the lines truly, notwithstanding the complexity and difficulty of many passages in it, could never be the first attempt of a nascent Art. Whoever cut this engraving, had learned to conduct the operation in which he was engaged, by much practice: he had cut many smaller works before he attempted this large one; he had learned to handle his graver with a freedom only to be acquired by habit, and with a certainty the result of much patient diligence and manual dexterity. The name and the calculations clearly mark the date.

It is exceedingly to be regretted that the important collection of wooden plates made by our countryman, Lord Arundel, when Ambassador at Vienna in 1623, which amounted to six hundred and forty subjects, was unfortunately burnt by the fire of London in 1666. It contained several originals of Albert Durer, and among others, the great portrait of the Emperor Maximilian I. It might, also, contain early specimens of high historical value; nor is this the only loss sustained by the Art: the French destroyed many curious examples by their fury in Germany, in 1806.

* Comp. LIT. PAN. Vol. III. p. 738.

The first plate in this collection is an outline figure of a cat giving a mouse to her kitten: with a legend below, in verse,

*Huet uch vor den Kattzen;
du vorn lecken unde hinten kratzen.*

Beware of cats;
which lick (coax) before,
while behind they scratch.

This is nine inches and a half high, by thirteen wide. M. B. thinks it much anterior to the famous St. Christopher of 1423.

Another curious article is a fragment of letters of indulgence of Pope Clement V. (died 1314) with fourteen lines of a prayer, in Gothic characters, much older than those of the Donatus of Gutenberg. This article approaches very nearly to a hint we dropped on the probability of finding inscriptions, &c. printed separately from wooden blocks, before the invention of moveable letters. This prayer is in the German language; the letters are boldly, and distinctly cut, with great regularity and order. It is addressed to the "Lord Jesus Christ," and probably, was to be repeated by the purchaser, as one of the conditions of rendering his indulgence effectual. One of the most interesting pieces, is a "Last Judgment," with many figures, displaying much patience and practice; evidently prior to Albert Durer, but without any date.

We cannot, however, distinctly enumerate these antiquities; but, passing by the major part of them, which are Holy Families, Scripture histories, and works of pious reminiscence, we shall bestow a few moments on one or two, as records of the manners and notions of their times. It should seem that the precept "beware of cats, which coax before, while behind they scatch," as a caution to readers, meaning more than meets the ear, was no less applicable in former ages, than it is now; for one of the most ancient of these blocks depicts a smirking lass caressing an *amorous* of more wealth than wisdom, stroking his chin with one hand, while, with the other she empties his pouch. Nor is this the only libel on the sex: these workmen in wood and satire did not

scruple to employ their talent in representing fowls—tending, with the most watchful assiduity, their snares and nets, in which poor silly captives are entangled for life, in spite of their flutterings and lamentations;—these fowls are no other than half a dozen smart lasses, from whose alluring cords and springes, not a bird of spirit, nor even the wisest of the other sex, can withhold themselves. These damsels carry fashionable *ridicules*, in their hands;—in which particular—but, sorely, in this only, they have been imitated by ladies of modern times. So little is there of real novelty under the sun!

It may well be supposed, that works produced while the contest between Papist and Protestant was raging, would furnish allusions—the order, or perhaps, the disorder—of the day; accordingly, one plate represents the horrible entry of the clergy into the sheepfold of Jesus Christ, not by the regular entrance, from which they almost exclude Christ himself, but "climbing up some other way." The engraver has delineated monks and friars of various orders, creeping up the walls, and crawling over the thatch,—some of them, turning round to invite the people to follow them; while the Pope sits on the ridge of the roof with his triple cross and his triple crown, to sanction and sanctify all the proceedings.

Another satirical piece presents us with the inside of a church, divided by a pillar; in one compartment is a number of people listening to a preacher, over whose head is the motto *Hæc dicit Dominus Deus*: thus saith the Lord God; below are people reading their bibles. In the other compartment is a congregation with rosaries of beads in their hands—no bibles—these a fat friar is addressing, over whose head is the inscription *Sic dicit Papa*; so says the Pope. The companion print to this is Peter and Paul preaching, at the same time, from different pulpits: the effect of their sermons is the reconciliation of brethren who had been at variance, and the healing of a lame man. The intention of this is obvious.

But, beside these, the state of civil society comes in for its share of satire.

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The "Way of the World" represents Tyranny mounted on an Ass (the common people) throwing a dart against a female at the other end of the piece, who holds a sword in one hand, in the other an open book, over which is written *Wort Gottes*, God's word. Seated behind Tyranny on the Ass is Avarice, engaged in flaying the poor animal alive: this makes the suffering beast kick up behind, which tumbles Hypocrisy heels over head: Reason offers the ass some—but, very little provender, in a very slender bag; while poor Justice is put in the stocks; she brandishes her sword in vain; and her scales hang useless, on a peg by her side. This composition is attributed to Albert Durer.

In another cut, a number of hares are reading lectures on the Duties of Governors, to a number of lions: the effects of these marvellous exhortations appear, in the profound sleep, as if under an ordinary sermon, of two of the auditors; while those which are awake are busily employed—not in works of piety—but in catching and devouring their inconsiderate teachers. Our readers have heard of the mill that grinds old people young; nearly allied to the miraculous powers of that machine, is one, the mechanism of which is but partially displayed, adapted to grind out the follies of mankind: the hopper is supplied with plenty of grist, and horses laden with well filled sacks are arriving every moment; the miller has abundant occupation: yet so it is, that his machine can accomplish nothing effectually:—the crowns, croziers, mitres, cardinals' hats, &c. &c. which have been relinquished for a while, or by some, are resumed, or are picked up by others; and folly, as folly, remains inherent, among mankind, *non obstante* the miller's most powerful operations.

The portraits included in this series are valuable; there are several of Emperors and Kings, and of the principal reformers; among others one of Luther, in his monk's habit, &c. &c.—But, we must forbear.

On the whole, we readily and certainly pronounce this collection extremely curious. We see no reason to doubt its

authenticity, which some hyper-connoisseurs on the continent have affected to deny; as we cannot bring ourselves to believe that any prospect of remuneration for works so expensive, could possibly have misled the ingenious editor. There is no greater wonder in the preservation of these, though more in number, than in the preservation of those re-published by Mr. Ottley. The execution, and the subjects, are such as might be expected; and they prove, not merely the ingenuity of the artists, but the popularity of the Art. We are inclined to extend this supposition beyond the fifteenth century, into the fourteenth; and by no very strained course of argument and inference, the earlier practice of the art, into the thirteenth. Whenever that shall be ascertained, the order of the history will be sufficiently obvious; and the honour of being the elder sister of printing by moveable types, must be assigned without debate or demur, to the Art of Engraving on Wood, and of taking off impressions for general circulation from the productions of that original and ingenious Art.

Journal of a Visit to South Africa,

in 1815 and 1816, with some account of the Missionary settlements of the United Brethren, near the Cape of Good Hope by the Rev. C. J. Latrobe, 4to. with plates, £2. 2s. Seeley, London, 1818.

The *Unitas Fratrum*, or United Brethren, as this christian church is more generally termed, has for nearly a century distinguished itself, by its activity in sending out missionaries to various parts of the world. To the blameless conduct of their missionaries in South Africa, and to the beneficial effects of their labours among the Hottentots, Mr. Barrow has borne honourable testimony in his travels, performed in the year 1797-8: and the facts detailed in Mr. Latrobe's Journal confirm, in a very pleasing manner, the statements of Mr. B.

The directors of the missions among the heathen nations, established by the united brethren, having been frequently requested by missionaries near the Cape

of Good Hope to visit those settlements, appointed our author to that service: and the journal now published, was written as leisure or hurry, rest or weariness, quietude, or interruption, or other contingencies or dispositions of mind permitted. One object of Mr. Latrobe's visit was, to assist in making some arrangements with the government of the colony, regarding the security of the missionary settlements of the united brethren.

The beneficial influence of Christianity in enlightening and civilizing Heathen nations, of which the Mission among the Hottentots at the Cape furnished the most convincing proofs, being generally acknowledged, Government had expressed a wish, that a third Settlement, under the superintendence of the Brethren, might be made in the interior; and condescended to give the necessary directions and powers for fixing upon a spot of ground, as yet unoccupied, and suitable for that purpose. On that account, it was desirable, that a journey should be made through the Colony, in search of a convenient situation, if existing circumstances favoured the undertaking.

The results of this journey, and of our author's visits to the settlements are contained in this handsomely printed volume.

Our author embarked on the first of October, 1815, and arrived at Cape Town, on the 23d of December following, and a few days afterwards he proceeded on the objects of his mission. As want of room will not allow us to follow him through the details of his progress, we shall confine our attention principally to his account of the different settlements of the Christian Hottentots. The first settlement visited by Mr. Latrobe, was that of Groenekloof, situated about thirty miles to the north of Table Bay.

The house and premises were originally in possession of the Dutch Company, but lately let to a farmer. After the expiration of his lease, in 1808, the Earl of Caledon, then Governor of the Cape, having observed the benefits arising to the Hottentot nation from Christian instruction, prevailed upon the Brethren's missionaries at Gvadenthal, to form a settlement at this place, where many facilities existed for the maintenance of a congregation of Christian Hottentots. The Government at home

having confirmed the grant, the Brethren were put in possession, and a number of Hottentots soon flocked to them from various places, both in and out of the colony. The tract of land, given to the Mission, comprehends Groenekloof proper, with Lauweskloof and Cruywagens-Kraal, two Hottentot stations. At the former, a Hottentot captain, with about a hundred persons of that nation, resided, previous to the establishment of the mission. At the end of the year 1815, the number of inhabitants in the settlement at Groenekloof amounted to three hundred, old and young.

The cottages of these Hottentots are of different dimensions, materials, and workmanship; some of the inhabitants were building stone walls, which promised to become general; and the people were characterized by their neatness and orderly conduct.

Public worship was celebrated with much solemnity, and the adult candidates for baptism, are publicly questioned concerning their motives, and religious knowledge.

A long and tedious journey conducted our traveller to Gvadenthal, the oldest settlement of the Moravian Brethren in South Africa, where the Hottentots gave him and his party, a most affectionate reception.

Within an English mile from the river Sonderend, we were met by about a hundred Hottentots, men, women, and children, on horse-back and on foot, who came to bid us welcome, accompanied by the missionaries Leitner and Beinbrech. We alighted, and the people, placing themselves in a semicircle, sung a few verses, expressive of their joy and gratitude to God for bringing us safely across the ocean to this land. Having remounted the waggon, we proceeded, with them and forded the river. The water reached to the middle of the bodies of our oxen.

Gvadenthal lies about an English mile from the ford, and as we drew nearer, the number of those, who came to meet us, every moment increased. The entrance into the village is through lanes enclosed by hedge-rows, and the dwellings of the missionaries appear under a grove planted by the first three Brethren, Marsveld, Schwinn, and Koehnel, sometime after their arrival in 1792.

Little do I now wonder at the rapture with which this place is spoken of by travellers, who, after traversing a dreary, uncultivated country, without a tree to screen

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them from the scorching rays of the sun, find themselves transported into a situation by nature the most barren and wild, but now rendered fruitful and inviting, by the persevering diligence and energy of a few plain, pious, sensible, and judicious men, who came hither, not seeking their own profit, but that of the most despised of nations; and while they directed their own and their hearers' hearts to the dwellings of bliss and glory above, taught them those things, which have made even their earthly dwelling, comparatively, a kind of paradise, and changed filth and misery into comfort and peace.

The missionaries and their wives received us with the greatest kindness and hospitality, while a fresh company of Hottentots, standing under some venerable and wide-spreading oaks, which overshadow the court, welcomed us by singing a hymn, and by every token of affectionate regard. We joined with our whole hearts in their thanksgivings to God our Preserver, for the numberless favours received at His hands throughout the whole of our travels by land and sea.

We spent the first afternoon after our arrival, in walking through part of the settlement. Out of every house and hut, men, women, and children, came forth with friendly faces to meet us, and to testify their joy at our arrival. Having observed to some of the inhabitants, who live near the church, that the place before their houses was not kept in good order, and Brother Bonatz adding, that I was *De Heer*, of whom he had told them, that he would come from Europe to see them, and expected to find cleanliness and order established throughout the whole village, they fell to work, and in half an hour removed all the rubbish and ashes lying about their houses, promising, that I should never see such disorder again. We next went into the great garden, in the centre of which stands the celebrated pear-tree, planted by the late venerable missionary, George Schmidt, in 1738. Having in fifty-two years, during the suspension of the mission, grown to a vast size, it served the Brethren, in 1792, both for a church and school, the people and their children sitting under the shade of its wide-spreading branches. Some symptoms of decay at its top, had made pruning necessary, which has lessened its size, but it is now quite alive and sound. The burial-ground lies west of the garden, a double row of oaks sheltering it towards the north. It is divided into four equal compartments, at present comprehending about three hundred graves of Hottentots, in regular rows,

each distinguished by a piece of wood, marked with a number, referring to the church-books, as at Groenekloof.

From hence we walked into the glen, called Bavians-Kloof, from its having formerly been the resort of a great number of baboons. But since the inhabitants of the valley have multiplied, these creatures have retired to more desolate parts of the mountains, and but seldom make their appearance, except when peaches and other garden-fruits are getting ripe. A lively brook, called the Bavians-Revier, issues from the glen, and, flowing through the village, falls into the river Sonderend, not far from the ford.

In the evening, about four hundred Hottentots attended the service at the church, and after a suitable address by Brother Bonatz, joined in a hymn of praise to God, for having brought us safe to this place. When we delivered the salutations sent by the congregations of the Brethren in Germany and England, to the converts from among the Hottentots, with best wishes for an increase of every blessing upon them and their nation, loud thanksgivings followed. To us new-comers, it was a truly gratifying and affecting sight, to see so large a number of Christian Hottentots assembled together, and to hear them, with heart and voice, joining in the worship of Him, with whom there is no respect of persons.

The following account of Hottentot ecclesiastical architecture, cannot fail to gratify our readers.

Immediately after breakfast, I went into the church. From without, its appearance by no means exhibits the classical taste of the architect: but it is imposing by its size, the thickness of its walls, which are of unburnt brick, plastered and yellow-washed, its arched windows, its high roof, and its gable-ends, serrated or finished in short steps, with a vane on the point of each. In short, it looks like nothing else, and its general character immediately pronounces it to be a place of worship. The height of its roof make it a very conspicuous object in approaching the valley from every side, and nothing is wanting but a slender turret in the centre of the roof of about twenty or thirty feet in height, to give it all the appearance of an ancient ecclesiastical building. The doors are, in my opinion, on the wrong side. It should turn its main front to the village, whereas, now, it faces the grove and the missionaries' dwellings. Two arched windows, are placed between the doors, and one between each door and the gable-end. The front

towards the village has arched windows. The arches over the doors are glazed. On entering the building, I was agreeably struck with its neatness and cleanliness. Two columns, about a yard in diameter, support the immense roof, and at first sight, surprise every beholder. That thickness was thought necessary, as they are constructed of unburnt brick. They resemble the plainest Saxon columns in some of our cathedrals. The chalky material used here for white-wash, which comes from a place near the sea-coast, called Karst Revier, has a peculiar brightness, contributing much to the cheerful look of this temple. The body of the church, with the gallery, which occupies three of its sides, will hold upwards of a thousand persons. The front of the gallery is supported by iron bars, pendant from the beams in the ceiling. The latter is not plastered, but is a neat flooring of yellow-wood upon a joist. The plain outside of the gallery, is relieved by a very simple, but ingenious contrivance. Upright boards, shaped like pilasters, are nailed upon the horizontal planks, which give the whole a finished appearance. The minister's table is, I think, inconveniently placed between the two entrances. On Sundays, it is converted into a species of pulpit, by placing a high desk upon it. The whole is covered with green cloth, and elevated on a step above the floor. This step runs the whole length from door to door, under the seats of the missionaries. The space under the gallery at the east-end, is boarded off, as a small vestry, used only as a waiting room for the officiating minister, and to dress, previous to the holy sacrament. The church is lighted by three lamps, hanging, one in the centre, and one on each side, in a line with the columns. The congregation sit on benches, the men on the east, the women on the west side of the building; both below, and in the gallery, a space of about two yards down the middle, forms a passage between them, at the bottom of which stands another large table, used at the communion, and in the meetings for instruction and catechisation, when those present turn with their faces towards it.

The belfry, which, after the arrival of the English, the missionaries were permitted to build, stands in the middle of the grove. It is an arch, supported by substantial pilasters, whitened, and a pleasant object. The sound of the bell may be heard a good way down the valley. It is used for every purpose of call, to church, to school, or to meals, and consequently is sometimes rung eight or nine times in a day.

The village consists at present of two hundred and fifty-six cottages and huts, containing a population of 1276 inhabitants.

The dwellings are differently constructed. Some of the new people who are permitted to reside here on trial, or the poorest of the inhabitants, put up a hut, made with a few upright poles, between which there is a wattling of reeds or rushes, or a species of slender cane. Again, others have walls of unburnt brick, or wattling covered with a clay plastering, with square doors and windows, and a well-thatched roof. None of them are fond of too much light; and generally one window, or at most two, serves for the whole house, before which not unfrequently hangs a curtain of sheep-skin to prevent any intrusion of the sun's rays.

Each house has a garden belonging to it, and the state of the garden generally betrays the disposition of the inhabitant. Some are kept neat, and produce good crops; others, though not many, are full of weeds.

The missionary upon whom this branch of service devolves, after exercising due patience in admonishing and warning the possessor, may deprive him of it, and give it to another. Most of the gardens, however, look well; and being separated from each other by low hedges or bushes, the whole valley appears well clothed with verdure.

In some of the dwellings, the children of the poor, particularly the little boys, go naked; and some of the men wear only karosses and aprons, after the old Hottentot fashion. But those that have better earnings, soon provide themselves with jackets and trousers, and other articles of European dress, which they always wear on Sundays, clothing their children in linen or calico shirts, trousers, or petticoats. The head-dress of the women, is a handkerchief, neatly infolding their heads, above the ears, with a loop in front, and looks well.

On each side of the valley, the cottages are placed in rows; but the rest are irregularly distributed between them. Though at first I had joined others in regretting, that, from the beginning, no regular plan had been followed throughout, by degrees I became pleased with the romantic irregularity of the interior part of the settlement, when, as I walked among the hedges on a serpentine foot-path, I unexpectedly met with a snug cottage under cover of quince, fig, and other fruit-trees, and an assemblage of women and children sitting at work under their shade; then after

some friendly conversation, passing on, I again surprised another family with a visit. In one of the huts, Brother Bonatz desired a poor boy, dressed only in a káross and apron, to read some verses in the bible to me, which he did without hesitation.

So silent and unobtrusive have been the missionary labours of this denomination of Christians, that very little is known of their ecclesiastical discipline. We therefore transcribe with much pleasure the following account of the internal regulations of their missionary settlements, which Mr. Latrobe states, are the same in every country.

The gospel is preached to all heathen, to whom the missionaries can gain access, and every one invited to be reconciled to God, through the atonement made by Jesus Christ. Besides the public testimony of the gospel, the missionaries are diligently employed in visiting and conversing with the heathen in their dwellings. If any come to the missionaries for further instruction, giving in their names, they are called *New People*, and special attention is paid to them. If their subsequent conduct proves their sincerity, and they desire to be initiated into the Christian Church by Holy Baptism, they are considered as *Candidates for Baptism*, and, after previous instruction, and a convenient time of probation, *baptized*. In admitting them to the Holy Communion, they are first permitted to be once present as spectators, and called *Candidates for the Communion*; and after some time, become *Communicants*. Each of these divisions have separate meetings, in which they are instructed in all things relating to a godly life and walk. Separate meetings are also held with other divisions of the congregation; with the children, the single men, the single women, the married people, the widowers, and widows, in which the admonitions and precepts given in the Holy Scriptures for each state of life are inculcated. Every member of the congregation is expected to come, at stated seasons, to converse with the missionaries; the men with a missionary, and the women with his wife, by which a more perfect knowledge of the individuals is gained, and an opportunity afforded to each, to request and receive special advice. From among the most approved of the people of both sexes, *Assistants* are appointed in large congregations, who visit the sick, make reports to the missionaries, and help to maintain order. Others are employed as *Chapel-servants*, who take their turn in attendance.

From this settlement Mr. Latrobe made an excursion to the warm baths of Caledon, the temperature of which is 118° of Fahrenheit at the spring, and 112° in the bath. Their efficacy is acknowledged by inhabitants of the Cape, as well as by invalids from the East Indies.

We have not room to follow Mr. Latrobe in his very interesting account of his journey into the interior, undertaken by the desire of the colonial governor, Lord Somerset, for the purpose of selecting an appropriate spot for a new settlement for the Moravian missionaries. But his account of the mode of travelling which is adopted in South Africa is too curious to be omitted.

Here are no inns, and in those farm-houses, in which a traveller may sometimes, but not always, find quarters for the night, provisions are often scarce, and stores not to be purchased. In some, not even a room can be had for the party to sleep in, much less beds and other conveniences. Every thing necessary for the expedition, must therefore be provided, calculating upon the time required for it. Thus, if more be in company, and the journey long, a baggage-waggon is essentially wanted. There are no post-houses, where horses may be hired. Travellers must therefore have their own horses, or oxen. The latter are by far the most useful animals for travelling in this country; for no expense attends the feeding of them, as they pick their own provender in the wilderness where they either find grass, or eat the tender sprout of the rhinoceros, and other bushes, generally refusing hay or corn, if even set before them: whereas, if horses or mules are employed, a sufficient stock of the latter must be provided.

Many travellers sleep in their waggons, but we found it more comfortable, to put up a tent. Cooking utensils are likewise necessary, as all victuals must be dressed in the fields, unless it happens, that a dinner or supper may be had at a farm-house, where the people are able and willing to entertain and lodge strangers. The roads being in many places excessively bad, stony, and steep, more cattle are wanted than on roads regularly made and kept in repair. There are even places, where more than twenty oxen must be employed to drag the waggons up the precipitous ascent, and where horses would scarcely be of use. From this account it is plain,

that arrangements, very different from what are required in Europe, are necessary for a journey in South Africa.

A team or set of oxen or horses put to a waggon, is called by the Dutch a *Spann*, and those places in the wilderness, where halt is made and the oxen unyoked, an *Outspann-place*. As this is a convenient word for the purpose, I am glad to be authorized by the journals of other English travellers, to retain it. The oxen are left, from two to four hours, to seek their food and get rest, while the travelling party cook their victuals and take their meals.

Since farms have multiplied, the situation and boundaries of outspann-places, have been appointed by Government, generally near some river or spring, as the want of water injures the oxen more than the want of provender. A loaded waggon requires from twelve to sixteen oxen, and a light travelling waggon, from eight to twelve. Besides the Hottentot driver, who, sitting on the box, directs the whole spann, without reins, merely by means of his long whip, there is always a man, or sometimes only a little boy employed, as a leader. The heathen Hottentots have no mercy upon their draught oxen, and the skin of most of them, is cut in all directions by their whips, so as to present to the eye the resemblance of net-work. They drive and ride their horses and mules, with equal want of feeling, and it is well for them, that the Cape horses are a very hardy race. Nor is it without much teaching, even after they have become Christians, that they are convinced of the impropriety of such usage of dumb animals, and learn that Christian lesson "Be ye merciful, as your Heavenly Father also is merciful," Luke, vi. 36.

Having finally accomplished the objects of his voyage, Mr. Latrobe embarked on board the Zebra frigate, on the 17th October, 1816; and after touching at St. Helena,* in the voyage homeward, arrived at Portsmouth on the 13th of December following.

Many interesting particulars are recorded by this intelligent traveller, respecting the appearance of the country, its various productions, and the characters of the Christian Hottentots. His descriptions of their humility, docility, devotion, and gratitude, are very striking. We transcribe the following anecdote, which is not more honourable

to the Hottentots, than it must have been gratifying to our author.

One morning soon after four o'clock, he heard the sweet sound of Hottentot voices, singing a hymn in the hall before his chamber door.

"It reminded me," says he, that this day was my birth-day, which had been mentioned to them by some of the missionaries. I was struck and affected by this mark of their regard, nor was their mode of expressing it confined to a morning song. They had dressed out my chair, at the common table, with branches of oak and laurel, and Sister Schmitt's school-children, in order not to be behind in their kind offices, having begged their mistress to mark on a large white muslin handkerchief, some English words, expressive of their goodwill towards me, they managed to embroider them with a species of creeper called cat's-thorn, and fastened the muslin in front of a table, covered with a white cloth, and decorated with festoons of cat's-thorn and field-flowers. On the table stood five large bouquets, in glasses. The whole arrangement did credit to their taste, for Sister Schmitt had left it entirely to their own invention. This table I found placed in my room on returning from my morning's walk. The words were, "May success crown every action."

A map and and seventeen plates, many of which are coloured, illustrate this work; which, though originally written for the gratification of the author's family, contains so many curious and interesting facts, that the public are greatly obliged to Mr. Latrobe for committing it to the press.

The Literary Character illustrated by the History of Men of Genius, drawn from their own feelings and confessions. By the author of "Curiosities of Literature." 8vo. 9s. 6d. Murray, London.

THIS publication is offered as an improved edition of Mr. D'Israeli's amusing, though rather desultory "Essay on the Literary character," published so long ago as the year 1795. But the subjects of the chapters are so different, and the illustrations of them are so numerous and diversified, that we may justly consider it as a new work. The observations are equally acute, but more matured than in the former publication; and the various instructive anecdotes

* See an account of Mr. Latrobe's Visit to Longwood, in our last Number pp 470—472.

which Mr. D'Israeli has adduced in illustration of his remarks, are solid evidences that he has read extensively, and read to the purpose.

Our author has discussed his subject under the following heads: Chap. I. *On Literary Characters.* II. *Youth of Genius.* III. *The First Studies.* IV. *The Irritability of Genius.* V. *The Spirit of Literature, and the Spirit of Society.* VI. *Literary Solitude.* VII. *The Meditations of Genius.* VIII. *The Enthusiasm of Genius.* IX. *Literary Jealousy.* X. *Want of Mutual Esteem.* XI. *Self-Praise.* XII. *The Domestic Life of Genius.* XIII. *The Matrimonial Estate.* XIV. *Literary Friendship.* XV. *The Literary and the Personal Character.* XVI. *The Man of Letters.* XVII. *Literary Old Age.* XVIII. *Literary Honours.* XIX. *The Influence of Authors.*

Where so great a variety of subjects is discussed, it is difficult to select. We shall however specify those articles with which we have been most pleased, and introduce a few of the anecdotes by which they are illustrated.

Chap. II.—Presents a very pleasing view of the various indications which characterize youth of Genius; and the importance of their first studies is well described in the following chapter, and the disadvantages and difficulties, under which the self-educated labour, are portrayed with much feeling.

Of the difficulties overcome in the self-education of genius, we have a remarkable instance in the character of Moses Mendelssohn, on whom literary Germany has bestowed the honourable title of the Jewish Socrates. Such were the apparent invincible obstructions which barred out Mendelssohn from the world of literature and philosophy, that, in the history of men of genius, it is something like taking in the history of man, the savage of Aveyron from his woods,—who, destitute of a human language, should at length create a model of eloquence; without a faculty of conceiving a figure, should be capable to add to the demonstrations of Euclid; and without a complex idea, and with few sensations, should at length, in the sublimest strain of metaphysics, open to the world a new view of the immortality of the soul!

Mendelssohn, the son of a poor rabbin, in a village in Germany, received an edu-

cation completely rabbinical, and its nature must be comprehended, or the term of education would be misunderstood. The Israelites in Poland and Germany live, with all the restrictions of their ceremonial law, in an insulated state, and are not always instructed in the language of the country of their birth. They employ for their common intercourse a barbarous or *patois* Hebrew, while the sole studies of the young rabbins are strictly confined to the Talmud, of which the fundamental principle, like the Sonna of the Turks, is a pious rejection of every species of uninspired learning. This ancient jealous spirit, which walls in the understanding and the faith of man, was shutting out what the imitative Catholics afterwards called heresy. It is, then, these numerous folios of the Talmud which the true Hebraic student contemplates through all the seasons of life, as the Patuecos, in their low valley, imagine their surrounding mountains to be the confines of the universe.

Of such a nature was the plan of Mendelssohn's first studies; but even in his boyhood this conflict of study occasioned an agitation of his spirits, which affected his life ever after; rejecting the Talmudical dreamers he caught a nobler spirit from the celebrated Mammonides; and his native sagacity was already clearing up the darkness around. An enemy not less hostile to the enlargement of mind than voluminous legends, presented itself in the indigence of his father, who was now compelled to send away the youth on foot to Berlin to find labour and bread.

At Berlin he becomes an amanuensis to another poor rabbin, who could only still initiate him into the theology, the jurisprudence, and the scholastic philosophy of his people. Thus he was no farther advanced in that philosophy of the mind in which he was one day to be the rival of Plato and Locke, nor in that knowledge of literature of which he was to be among the first polished critics of Germany.

Some unexpected event occurs which gives the first great impulse to the mind of genius. Mendelssohn received this from the first companion of his misery and his studies, a man of congenial, but maturer powers. He was a Polish Jew, expelled from the communion of the Orthodox, and the calumniated student was now a vagrant, with more sensibility than fortitude. But this vagrant was a philosopher, a poet, a naturalist and a mathematician. Mendelssohn, at a distant day, never alluded to him without tears. Thrown together into the same situation, they approached each

other by the same sympathies, and communicating in the only language which Mendelsohn knew, the Polander voluntarily undertook his literary education.

Then was seen one of the most extraordinary spectacles in the history of modern literature. Two houseless Hebrew youths might be discovered, in the moon-light streets of Berlin, sitting in retired corners, or on the steps of some porch, the one instructing the other, with an Euclid in his hand; but what is more extraordinary, it was a Hebrew version, composed by himself, for one who knew no other language. Who could then have imagined that the future Plato of Germany was sitting on those steps!

The Polander, whose deep melancholy had settled on his heart, died—yet, he had not lived in vain, since the electric spark that lighted up the soul of Mendelsohn had fallen from his own.

Mendelsohn was now left alone; his mind teeming with its chaos, and still master of no other language than that barren idiom which was incapable of expressing the ideas he was meditating on. He had scarcely made a step into the philosophy of his age, and the genius of Mendelsohn had probably been lost to Germany, had not the singularity of his studies and the cast of his mind been detected by the sagacity of Dr. Kisch. The aid of this physician was momentous; for he devoted several hours every day to the instruction of a poor youth, whose strong capacity he had the discernment to perceive, and the generous temper to aid. Mendelsohn was soon enabled to read Locke in a Latin version, but with such extreme pain, that, compelled to search for every word, and to arrange their Latin order, and at the same time to combine metaphysical ideas, it was observed that he did not so much translate, as guess by the force of meditation.

This prodigious effort of his intellect retarded his progress, but invigorated his habit, as the racer, by running against the hill, at length courses with facility.

A succeeding effort was to master the living languages, and chiefly the English, that he might read his favourite Locke in his own idiom. Thus a great genius for metaphysics and languages was forming itself by itself.

It is curious to detect, in the character of genius, the effects of local and moral influences. There resulted from Mendelsohn's early situation, certain defects in his intellectual character, derived from his poverty; his Jewish education, and his numerous impediments in literature. Inhe-

riting but one language, too obsolete and naked to serve the purposes of modern philosophy, he perhaps overvalued his new acquisitions, and in his delight of knowing many languages, he with difficulty escaped from remaining a mere philologist; while in his philosophy, having adopted the prevailing principles of Wolf and Bumgarten, his genius was long without the courage or the skill to emancipate itself from their rusty chains. It was more than a step which had brought him into their circle, but a step was yet wanted to escape from it.

At length the mind of Mendelsohn enlarged in literary intercourse: he became a great and original thinker in many beautiful speculations in moral and critical philosophy; while he had gradually been creating a style which the critics of Germany have declared was their first luminous model of precision and elegance—Thus a Hebrew vagrant, first perplexed in the voluminous labyrinth of Judaical learning, in his middle age oppressed by indigence and malady, and in his maturer life wrestling with that commercial station whence he derived his humble independence, became one of the master-writers in the literature of his country. The history of the mind of Mendelsohn is one of the noblest pictures of the self-education of genius.

For the irritability of men of genius, (it must be admitted that they are sometimes sufficiently tiresome), our author offers an eloquent apology. We extract a few passages, as no unfavourable specimen of his style and observation.

The modes of life of a man of genius, often tinged by eccentricity and enthusiasm, are in an eternal conflict with the monotonous and imitative habits of society, as society is carried on in a great metropolis,—where men are necessarily alike, and in perpetual intercourse, shaping themselves to one another.

The occupations, the amusements, and the ardour of the man of genius, are discordant with the artificial habits of life; in the vortexes of business or the world of pleasure, crowds of human beings are only treading in one another's steps; the pleasures and sorrows of this active multitude are not his, while his are not obvious to them: Genius in society is therefore often in state of suffering. Professional characters, who are themselves so often literary, yielding to their predominant interests, conform to that assumed urbanity which levels them with ordinary minds; but the man of genius cannot leave himself behind

in the cabinet he quits; the train of his thoughts is not stopt at will, and in the range of conversation the habits of his mind will prevail; an excited imagination, a high toned feeling, a wandering reverie, a restlessness of temper, are perpetually carrying him out of the processional line of the mere conversationists. He is, like all solitary beings, much too sentient, and prepares for defence even at a random touch. His emotions are rapid, his generalizing views take things only in masses, while he treats with levity some useful prejudices; he interrogates, he doubts, he is caustic; in a word, he thinks he converses, while he is at his studies. Sometimes, apparently a complacent listener, we are mortified by detecting the absent man; now he appears humbled and spiritless, ruminating over some failure which probably may be only known to himself, and now haughty and hardy for a triumph he has obtained, which yet remains as secret to the world. He is sometimes insolent, and sometimes querulous. He is stung by jealousy; or he writhes in aversion; his eyes kindle, and his teeth gnash; a fever shakes his spirit; a fever which has sometimes generated a disease, and has even produced a slight perturbation of the faculties.

Is our man of genius a learned author? Erudition is a thirst which its fountains have never satiated. What volumes remain to open! What manuscript but makes his heart palpitate! There is no measure, no term in researches, which every new fact may alter, and a date may dissolve Truth! thou fascinating, but severe mistress! thy adorers are often broken down in thy servitude, performing a thousand unregarded task works; or now winding thee through thy labyrinth, with a single thread often unravelling, and now feeling their way in darkness, doubtful if it be thyself they are touching. The man of erudition, after his elaborate work, is exposed to the fatal omissions of wearied vigilance, or the accidental knowledge of some inferior mind, and always to the taste, whatever it chance to be, of the public.

The favourite work of Newton was his *Chronology*, which he wrote over fifteen times; but desisted from its publication during his life-time, from the ill usage he had received, of which he gave several instances to Pearce, the Bishop of Rochester. The same occurred to Sir John Marsham, who found himself accused as not being friendly to revelation. When the learned Pocock published a specimen of his translation of Abulpharagius, an Arabian historian, in 1649, it excited great interest, but when he published his com-

plete version, in 1663, it met with no encouragement; in the course of those thirteen years, the genius of the times had changed; oriental studies were no longer in request. Thevenot then could not find a bookseller in London or at Amsterdam to print his *Abulfeda*, nor another, learned in Arabian lore, his history of *Saladine*.

The anxious uncertainty of an author for his compositions resembles that of a lover when he has written to a mistress, not yet decided on his claims; he repents his labour, for he thinks he has written too much, while he is mortified at recollecting that he had omitted some things which he imagines would have secured the object of his wishes. Madame de Staël, who often entered into feelings familiar to a literary and political family, in a parallel between ambition with genius, has distinguished them in this, that while "ambition perseveres in the desire of acquiring power, genius flags of itself. Genius in the midst of society is a pain, an internal fever which would require to be treated as a real disease, if the records of glory did not soften the sufferings it produces."

These moments of anxiety often darken the brightest hours of genius. Racine had extreme sensibility; the pain inflicted by a severe criticism outweighed all the applause he received. He seems to have felt, what he was often reproached with, that his Greeks, his Jews, and his Turks were all inmates of Versailles. He had two critics, who, like our Dennis with Pope and Addison, regularly dogged his pieces as they appeared. Corneille's objections he would attribute to jealousy—at his burlesqued pieces at the Italian theatre, he would smile outwardly, though sick at heart,—but his son informs us, that a stroke of railery from his witty friend Chapelle, whose pleasantry scarcely concealed its bitterness, sunk more deeply into his heart than the burlesques at the Italian theatre, the protest of Corneille, and the iteration of the two Dennises. The life of Tasso abounds with pictures of a complete exhaustion of this kind; his contradictory critics had perplexed him with the most intricate literary discussions, and probably occasioned a mental alienation. We find in one of his letters that he repents the composition of his great poem, for although his own taste approved of that marvellous, which still forms the nobler part of its creation, yet he confesses that his critics have decided, that the history of his hero Godfrey required another species of conduct. "Hence," cries the unhappy bard, "doubts vex me;

but for the past and what is done, I know of no remedy;" and he longs to precipitate the publication that "he may be delivered from misery and agony." He solemnly swears that "did not the circumstances of my situation compel me, I would not print it, even perhaps during my life, I so much doubt of its success." Such was that painful state of fear and doubt, experienced by the author of the "Jerusalem Delivered" when he gave it to the world; a state of suspense, among the children of imagination, of which none are more liable to participate in, than the too sensitive artist. At Florence may still be viewed the many works begun and abandoned by the genius of Michael Angelo; they are preserved inviolate; "so sacred is the terror of Michael Angelo's genius!" exclaims Forsyth. Yet these works are not always to be considered as failures of the chisel; they appear rather to have been rejected by coming short of the artist's first conceptions. An interesting domestic story has been preserved of Gesner, who so zealously devoted his graver and his pencil to the arts, but his sensibility was ever struggling after that ideal excellence he could not attain; often he sunk into fits of melancholy, and gentle as he was, the tenderness of his wife and friends could not sooth his distempered feelings; it was necessary to abandon him to his own thoughts, till after a long abstinence from his neglected works, in a lucid moment, some accident occasioned him to return to them. In one of these hypochondria of genius, after a long interval of despair, one morning at breakfast with his wife, his eye fixed on one of his pictures; it was a group of fauns with young shepherds dancing at the entrance of a cavern shaded with vines; his eye appeared at length to glisten; and a sudden return to good humour broke out in this lively apostrophe, "Ah! see those playful children, they always dance!" This was the moment of gaiety and inspiration, and he flew to his forsaken easel.

The Spirit of Literature, and the Spirit of Society, are characterized and contrasted in the same faithful style of colouring: and in the sixth chapter Mr. D'Israeli, has described the love of solitude, its necessity to some studious men, and its irksomeness to others, with such equal force and illustration, that it is difficult to which he thinks right, or more eligible.

The whole of the two chapters on the meditations of genius, and on the en-

thusiasm of genius must be read; any extract from them would only impair the beauty of the reflections and the felicity of anecdotes with which they are elucidated.

From the chapter in which is portrayed the influence of domestic life, or men of genius, we select the following passages, which are not more characterized by their truth than their elegance.

The home of the literary character should be the abode of repose and of silence. There must he look for the feasts of study, in progressive and alternate labours; a taste "which," says Gibbon, "I would not exchange for the treasures of India." Rousseau had always a work going on, for rainy days and spare hours, such as his dictionary of music; a variety of works never tired; the single one only exhausted. Metastasio talks with delight of his variety, which resembled the fruits in the garden of Armida,

E mentre spunta l'un l'altro mature.

While one matures, the other buds and blows.

Nor is it always fame, nor any lower motive, which may induce him to hold an indefatigable pen; another equally powerful exists, which must remain inexplicable to him who knows not to escape from the listlessness of life—the passion for literary occupation. He whose eye can only measure the space occupied by the voluminous labours of the elder Pliny, of a Mazzuchelli, a Muratori, a Montfaucon, and a Gough, all men who laboured from the love of labour, and can see nothing in that space but the industry which filled it, is like him who only views a city at a distance—the streets and the squares, and all the life and population within, he can never know. These literary characters projected these works as so many schemes to escape from uninteresting pursuits; and, in these folios, how many evils of life did they bury, while their happiness expanded with their volume. Aulus Gellius desired to live no longer, than he was able to retain the faculty of writing and observing. The literary character must grow as impassioned with his subject as Ælian with his *History of Animals*; "wealth and honour I might have obtained at the courts of princes; but I preferred the delight of multiplying my knowledge. I am aware that the avaricious and the ambitious will accuse me of folly, but I have always found most pleasure in observing the nature of animals, studying their character, and writing their history." Even with

those who have acquired their celebrity, the love of literary labour is not diminished, a circumstance recorded by the younger Pliny of Livy; in a preface to one of his lost books, that historian had said that he had got sufficient glory by his former writings on the Roman history, and might now repose in silence; but his mind was so restless and so abhorrent of indolence, that it only felt its existence in literary exertion. Such are the minds who are without hope, if they are without occupation.

Amidst the repose and silence of study, delightful to the literary character, are the soothing interruptions of the voices of those whom he loves; these shall re-animate his languor, and moments of inspiration shall be caught in the emotions of affection, when a father or a friend, a wife, a daughter, or a sister, become the participators of his own tastes, the companions of his studies, and identify their happiness with his fame. If Horace was dear to his friends, he declares they owed him to his father,

—purus et insons

(Ut ~~me~~ collaudem) si vivo et carus amicis,
Causa fuit Pater his.

Lib. i. Sat. vi. v. 69.

If pure and innocent, if dear (forgive
These little praises) to my friends I live,
My father was the cause.

Francis.

This intelligent father, an obscure tax-gatherer, discovered the propensity of Horace's mind; for he removed the boy of genius from a rural seclusion to the metropolis, anxiously attending on him to his various masters. Vitruvius pours forth a grateful prayer to the memory of his parents, who had instilled into his soul a love for literary and philosophical subjects. The father of Gibbon urged him to literary distinction, and the dedication of the "Essay on Literature," to that father, connected with his subsequent labour, shews the force of the excitement. The son of Buffon one day surprized his father by the sight of a column, which he had raised to the memory of his father's eloquent genius. "It will do you honour," observed the Gallic sage. And when that son in the revolution was led to the guillotine, he ascended in silence, so impressed with his father's fame, that he only told the people, "I am the son of Buffon!" It was the mother of Burns who kindled his genius by delighting his childhood with the recitations of the old Scottish ballads, while to his father he attributed his cast of character; as Bishop Watson has recently traced

to the affectionate influence of his mother, the religious feelings which he declares he had inherited from her. There is, what may be called, family genius; in the home of a man of genius he diffuses an electrical atmosphere; his own pre-eminence strikes out talents in all. Evelyn, in his beautiful retreat at Sayes Court, had inspired his family with that variety of tastes which he himself was spreading throughout the nation. His son translated Rapius's "Gardens," which poem the father proudly preserved in his "Sylvia;" his lady, ever busied in his study, excelled in the arts her husband loved, and designed the frontispiece to his Lucretius; she was the cultivator of their celebrated garden, which served as "an example," of his great work on "forest trees." Cowley, who has commemorated Evelyn's love of books and gardens, has delightfully applied them to his lady, in whom, says the bard, Evelyn meets both pleasures;

"The fairest garden in her looks,
And in her mind the wisest books."

The house of Haller resembled a temple consecrated to science and the arts, for the votaries were his own family. The universal acquirements of Haller, were possessed in some degree by every one under his roof; and their studious delight in transcribing manuscripts, in consulting authors, in botanising, drawing and colouring the plants under his eye, formed occupations which made the daughters happy and the sons eminent. The painter Stella inspired his family to copy his fanciful inventions, and the playful graver of Claudine Stella, his niece, animated his "Sports of Children." The poems of the late Hurdus were printed by the hands of his sisters.

Matrimony has often been considered as a condition not well suited to the domestic life of genius; as being accompanied by too many embarrassments for the head and the heart. And the unhappiness of many men of literature and genius in the matrimonial state, which forms the subject of the thirteenth chapter, certainly corroborates this remark. But this, Mr. D. shews, may be traced rather to literary men uniting themselves to women, whose taste and whose tempers are adverse to their pursuits, than to the unsuitableness of the nuptial state.

Gesner declared that whatever were his talents, the person who had most contributed to develope them was his wife. She is unknown to the public; but the history

of the mind of such a woman can only be truly discovered in the "Letters of Gesner and his Family." While Gesner gave himself up entirely to his favourite arts, drawing, painting, etching, and composing poems, his wife would often reanimate a genius that was apt to despond in its attempts, and often exciting him to new productions, her certain and delicate taste was attentively consulted by the poet-painter—but she combined the most practical good sense with the most feeling imaginations; this forms the rareness of the character—for this same woman, who united with her husband in the education of their children, to relieve him from the interruptions of common business, carried on alone the concerns of his house in *la librairie*. Her correspondence with her son, a young artist travelling for his studies, opens what an old poet comprehensively terms "a gathered mind." Imagine a woman attending the domestic economy, and the commercial details, yet withdrawing out of this business of life into that of the more elevated pursuits of her husband, and the cares and counsels she bestowed on her son to form the artist and the man. To know this incomparable woman we must hear her. "Consider your father's precepts as oracles of wisdom; they are the result of the experience he has collected, not only of life, but of that art which he has acquired simply by his own industry." She would not have her son suffer his strong affection to herself to absorb all other sentiments. "Had you remained at home, and been habituated under your mother's auspices to employments merely domestic, what advantage would you have acquired? I own we should have passed some delightful winter evenings together; but your love for the arts, and my ambition to see my sons as much distinguished for their talents as their virtues, would have been a constant source of regret at your passing your time in a manner so little worthy of you." How profound is her observation on the strong but confined attachments of a youth of genius. "I have frequently remarked, with some regret, the excessive attachment you indulge towards those who see and feel as you do yourself, and the total neglect with which you seem to treat every one else. I should reproach a man with such a fault who was destined to pass his life in a small and unvarying circle; but in an artist, who has a great object in view, and whose country is the whole world, this disposition seems to me likely to produce a great number of inconveniences—alas! my son, the life you have

hitherto led in your father's house has been in fact a pastoral life, and not such a one as was necessary for the education of a man whose destiny summons him to the world."—And when her son, after meditating on some of the most glorious productions of art, felt himself, as he says, "disheartened and cast down at the unattainable superiority of the artist, and that it was only by reflecting on the immense labour and continued efforts which such master-pieces must have required, that I regained my courage and my ardour," she observes, "this passage, my dear son, is to me as precious as gold, and I send it to you again, because I wish you to impress it strongly on your mind. The remembrance of this may also be a useful preservative from too great confidence in your abilities, to which a warm imagination may sometimes be liable, or from the despondence you might occasionally feel from the contemplation of grand originals. Continue, therefore, my dear son, to form a sound judgment and a pure taste from your own observations; your mind, while yet young and flexible, may receive whatever impressions you wish. Be careful that your abilities do not inspire in you too much confidence, lest it should happen to you as it has to many others, that they have never possessed any greater merit than that of having good abilities." One more extract to preserve an incident which may touch the heart of genius. This extraordinary woman, whose characteristic is that of strong sense with delicacy of feeling, would check her German sentimentality at the moment she was betraying those emotions in which the imagination is so powerfully mixed up with the associated feelings. Arriving at their cottage at Sihlwald, she proceeds—"On entering the parlour three small pictures, painted by you, met my eyes. I passed some time in contemplating them. It is now a year, thought I, since I saw him trace these pleasing forms; he whistled and sang, and I saw them grow under his pencil; now he is far, far from us.—In short, I had the weakness to press my lips on one of these pictures. You well know, my dear son, that I am not much addicted to scenes of a sentimental turn; but to day, while I considered your works, I could not restrain from this little impulse of maternal feelings. Do not, however, be apprehensive that the tender affection of a mother will ever lead me too far, or that I shall suffer my mind to be too powerfully impressed with the painful sensations to which your absence gives birth. My reason convinces me that it is for your

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welfare that you are now in a place where your abilities will have opportunities of unfolding, and where you can become great in your art."

Such was the incomparable wife and mother of the Gesners!—Will it now be a question whether matrimony is incompatible with the cultivation of the arts? A wife who reanimates the drooping genius of her husband, and a mother who is inspired by the ambition of seeing her sons eminent, is she not the real being which the ancients only personified in their Muse?

Five chapters yet remain to be noticed; but we have already extended this article to the utmost limits which our pages will admit. The preceding extracts will enable our readers to judge of the variety of instruction and entertainment, which Mr. D'Israeli has provided for them. More amusing literary history we have not often seen, compressed within so short a compass.

Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, Public and Private, executed in various parts of England, &c. including the New Custom House, London; with plans, details, and descriptions, engraved on fifty-nine plates. By David Laing, F.S.A. Architect and Surveyor to the Board of Customs, &c. Imperial folio. Price £5. 5s. Taylor, London, 1818.

WE have lately inclined to the opinion, that as the British School of Art, is distinct in some of its branches, (Portrait painting, for instance,) so it is gradually forming a style proper to itself, in others, as Sculpture and Architecture. In History Painting, its progress is slow, nor is there any appearance of its speedily becoming rapid: the greater source of employment, the church, being closed against it. Sculpture, also, has yet difficulties to struggle with. But, the department of Architecture, with its dependencies, receives ample encouragement, in that general desire which animates the superior classes among us, for the enjoyment of convenient and handsome residences, and for promoting the respectability attached to neatness and symmetry, wherever their influence extends.

It is but natural, that the same desire, on an enlarged scale, should excite the public mind on occasion of our national structures; and should meet with a correspondent gratification, in the judicious and appropriate distinction of edifices known to be erected for public purposes, and at the public expense. It must be acknowledged, also, that the metropolis is entitled to claim precedence in the elegance and dignity of its buildings; nor can we reflect without regret on the pitiful accommodations granted to several of the most important of our national offices; and, among others, to the British Senate itself:—for, such they must appear to all who are jealous of the reputation of their country, and to every foreigner who arrives among us, and who cannot but draw comparisons between the mass of ancient inconveniences at Westminster, and the more magnificent erections which distinguish the places of Legislative assembly, in less wealthy countries.

This was so offensive, that efforts have been lately made—better late than never—to improve the avenues to the Houses of Parliament; as our pages have repeatedly witnessed;* and we observe with pleasure, that in the course of his Majesty's reign, attention has been more than formerly, paid to this object; some of our old structures have undergone much improvement; and others which are new erections, rise greatly superior to what they might have been a few generations back. We do not mean to describe our modern buildings as faultless: many of them are extremely censurable, in parts, at least; but we mean to say, that the general improvement is obvious to a well-instructed eye; and that the cumbrous taste of the contemporaries of Vanbrugh and Ridley is happily banished from among the majority of their successors.

Under these circumstances, it might naturally be expected, that a new Custom House should feel the influence of this prevailing disposition. A despicable or insignificant hovel would have become an object of ridicule. It would

* Comp. LIT. PAN. Vol. III. p. N.S. 704.

have disgraced the River Thames, the City of London, the capital of the kingdom, and the empire at large. It is well observed, in the Introduction to this work, that

Of all buildings, a public building of this description, is seen by the greatest number of foreigners; and seen, in the first instance, by such as arrive from distant parts, charged with the care of those numerous and valuable cargoes which every tide bears to anchorage on the bosom of the Thames. The advantages of a favourable appearance on introduction, are acknowledged and allowed by all; but they are not to be secured by suffering the eye of strangers to rest on a mean or unsightly structure. The first impression received from the official department of mercantile affairs, should not be that of contempt; that arising from a suspicion, or a persuasion of inability to do better, or of excessive economy and parsimony in the nation, of whose concerns it is the index. Neither ought it to be forgot, that the respectability attached to the character of a merchant of London, supposed to attend personally, in transacting his business here, (and not seldom engaged, by occasions arising, to verify this supposition) demands an accommodation becoming the genius of a commercial nation; and far removed from the rudeness of unsettled times, and barbarous ages.

The dreadful conflagration by which the former Custom House was destroyed, is recorded in our O. S. vol. XV. p. 266. The extensive distress and confusion produced by that calamity among the merchants, were amply sufficient to justify the exercise of every possible precaution against the recurrence of a similar destruction: and we are happy to observe, that Mr. Laing has protected these important premises by an almost entire exclusion of timber. The main parts of the building, especially of the more important offices, are of stone, brick, and iron: nothing combustible is admitted. While, therefore, the building is distinguished by external appearance, it is skilfully guarded internally against a similar accident. It cannot be supposed, that we are competent to give an opinion on the merits of its internal distribution, yet, as Mr. Laing "hopes that in this very important and difficult part of this intricate undertaking, he may be allowed to flatter him-

self with having succeeded to general satisfaction," and as we have heard no complaint among the merchants, or the officers, we presume that it fully and happily answers the purpose. It is justly described as an "intricate undertaking," and we doubt not the architect's anxiety when called to combine, and to arrange, to the best advantages such a number of distinct departments as are now formed in the collection of the customs at the port of London.

The volume before us opens with a Dedication to the Prince Regent, and a more numerous list of subscribers than we remember to have seen prefixed to any work of this kind. An Introduction, evidently drawn up with great care, narrates, succinctly, the progress of commerce and custom duties in the port of London, from the days of the original Britons to the present time. Then follows (dedicated to the Commissioners of the Customs) the history of the new erection, with the plates by which it is illustrated. The second part contains a few private houses, with the *intended* details of the church of St. Dunstan in the East, preceded by an instructive and amusing account of the Saint himself, and of the original church.

Very few opportunities of observing the progress and effect of Gothic composition can be looked for in the Modern Art; and perhaps, it were too much to expect what properly may justify the appellation of "novelty." A judicious selection of parts from the best authorities, is the whole we are now entitled to wish for; what might with propriety have been thought becoming boldness antiently, would hazard the censure of being extravagant, and unwarrantable, in the present day. This article, then, has its difficulties: and a composition though Gothic, is not, therefore, allowed by prescription, to be barbarous.

The Plates, as a matter of course, form the chief body and values of this work; they are highly creditable to the abilities of the Architect; but, as we cannot transcribe them, we must refer them to the study and consideration of professional men, and content ourselves

with a few extracts from the annexed observations.

The original estimated cost of this extensive building was formed on a calculation of the whole expense, including the foundations: but, fortunately for the contractors, they declined to engage for what could not be ascertained; and the foundations were made a separate article of charge. The history evinces the propriety of this determination. The following instance of deception is not singular; but, perhaps, few have been less expected, or more mortifying.

In contemplation of a building of such great magnitude and weight, it became a duty of most anxious necessity to examine and ascertain completely the nature and properties of the substratum. For this purpose the ground was bored in various places, with augers twenty-five feet in length, the end of which terminated in a shell, in order to bring up for examination specimens of the soil, from the depth of eighteen or twenty feet. These trials produced a compact gravel, discoloured as might be expected, and as every thing seemed to confirm, by its vicinity to the bed of the river. The results of several borings indicated a uniform stratum, the most desirable in nature for the reception of a large edifice, while its compactness and extent excluded every suspicion of its being otherwise than native; and this confidence was strengthened to conviction by finding the bed of the river in parts adjacent, to answer the same description. Notwithstanding, as the soil above this stratum proved to consist of ground artificially and somewhat loosely made, a resolution was taken to drive piles over the whole surface of the foundations: and the work was begun August 1, 1813.

But these favourable appearances were delusive: when the trenches preparatory to the foundation were dug, no regular stratum of native ground could be traced. Rising from the level of the river to the south-side of Thames-street, the whole of the extent was discovered to have been formerly a part of the bed of the Thames. Quantities of rushes were found, intermixed with chrysalids of water insects. Mussel-shells were also found in different stages of decomposition; those lying at the south-east corner of the quay presented a greenish hue, inclining to the colour of verdigris; while those which were brought up from the depth of seventeen feet below

the surface of Thames-street, were nearly reduced to earth.

It deserves remark, that on this occasion three distinct lines of wooden embankments were found at the several distances of 58, 86, and 103 feet within the range of the existing wharf, and about 50 feet from the campshot, or outer edge of the wharf wall, a wall was discovered running east and west; it was built with chalk rubble, and faced with Purbeck stone; this wall was supposed to be either part of the ancient defences of the city of London, or of some outwork, bastion, or barbican, extending westward from the Tower.

These circumstances, with the want of a uniform consistency in the soil, further evinced by the discovery of coins and other articles of workmanship, found by the labourers employed in digging, were amply sufficient to justify the conclusion, that the gravel brought up by the auger, in the first borings, must have been thrown in at different periods coincident with the repeated contractions of the river; and, as it should seem, subsequently to the year 1560, when the old walling was sufficiently distinguishable to be noticed in a view taken about that time, which is given in Maitland's History of London.

These old foundation walls and embankments presented formidable difficulties, being so strongly compacted together, that even with the assistance of iron wedges, the materials were not separated without great labour and exertions. To add to the perplexities of the case, the tide flowed daily into every opening, and during the winter the water, occasionally freezing, entirely suspended the operations. Patience and perseverance at length triumphed; and the first stone of this national edifice was laid at the south-west corner, Oct. 25, 1813, being the fifty-third anniversary of his Majesty's accession.

To our readers, who have found in our work, a variety of tables shewing the value of our exports and imports, of late years, it would be no novelty to submit Mr. Laing's account on this subject: but, we may call to their recollection, that in the year 1815, the value of the imports was 36 millions sterling; that of the exports was 61 millions; and the custom duties paid into the Exchequer amounted to more than *ten millions and a half*. A curious and gratifying contrast to this statement is furnished by a

table given in this history: it describes the profit derived from the royal duties in London about A. D. 1246, when the city of London purchased the fee-farm of the principal port, Queen-Hithe, with all its rights, customs, and privileges.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Tonnages (the king's Weigh-House) and petty stand-ages.....	97	13	11
Amount of Customs on foreign merchandizes, with the issue of divers passages.....	75	6	10
Metage of corn, and Customs at Belin's-gate.....	5	18	7
Customs on fish &c. brought to London-Bridge-street.....	7	0	2
The issue of the field and bars at Smithfield.....	4	7	6
Toll at the city gates, and duties on the Thames westward of the bridge.....	8	13	2
Stallage duties from the markets of West-Cheap, Grass-Chirche, and Wool-Chirche-hawe, with the annual Scutage of the Butchers of London.....	42	0	0
Amount of the produce of Queen Hithe.....	17	9	2
Chattels of foreigners, forfeited for trading in the city, contrary to the laws and customs thereof..	10	11	0
Places and perquisites within the city.....	86	5	9
Produce of the Waidarii and Ambiani of Corbye and Neele, merchants of those towns.....	9	6	8
Total	364	13	2

These were half yearly payments; from which we learn, that the whole port of London (Queen-Hithe and Belin's-gate) yielded the mighty sum of—less than *fifty pounds*! per annum. In the days of Elizabeth the customs were farmed for £20,000, and produced upwards of £30,000: in the tenth year of King James, the port of London alone produced £109,572 18s. 4d., which was nearly three times the sum collected in all the other ports in England. There was, certainly, some public office into which this sum was paid: but no building, distinguishable by its size or respectability, has been described by Stow, or by any other of our ancient historians.

In the course of his work, the Architect, who, like his brethren, when allowed to propose their plans without

restriction, has made very free with his neighbour's property, has dropped many observations on the necessity of extensive improvements in this part of the city. He has diminished the water *here*, and augmented it *there*. He has pulled down street after street: but candour must acknowledge that his intention in so doing, is the improvement of localities which need improvement; and which are the seat of amply sufficient wealth to justify the intention, and progressively, in all probability, to realize the execution of the plan.

Whatever confidence we feel due to the opinion of an Architect so justly celebrated as Sir Christopher Wren, an opinion supported by the discoveries of Mr. Laing, on the present occasion, we feel no less reluctance to admit the notion that the river Thames is gradually becoming shallower. That impediments to the free course of the stream are multiplying, is notorious; and every additional bridge across it augments their number; but it may be observed, that every new embankment also by encroaching more or less on the waterway, contributes to render that waterway more powerful, and consequently to counteract in some degree the effect of contemporary impediments. Black and heavy will that day be when Old Father Thames forsakes the city of London: he must first be reduced to a mere rivulet; and that we trust is infinitely distant.

Mr. Laing has projected his Quay at least thirty feet into the river; and by introducing one uniform line of facing has added greatly to the appearance of the structure. But, the most striking instances of skill, are the King's warehouse, and the Long Room; the former, we understand, so strongly impressed the Imperial visitors from Russia, that the Grand Duke Nicholas ordered drawings to be made of it: the latter, has obtained the sanction of the public at large, as being a noble apartment.

The King's warehouse on the ground floor, and also the cellars beneath, are constructed with a series of diagonal elliptical ribbed arches, intersected by parabolic vaulting, two bricks thick, springing from

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octangular radiated capitals of Dundee stone, resting on piers of Aberdeen granite, two feet six inches square at the base; but gradually diminishing upwards to the form of the capitals. In the operation of building, the joints of these pillars, and of their capitals, were left open till the arches were well settled, in order to preserve the stones from damage by flushing or chipping off.

This method of vaulting over large areas, is preferable to that by groined vaulting, on account of its superior strength and beauty: the diagonal ribs constitute firm arched abutments, and receive equal pressure on both sides from the intrados (or intervening vaulting,) by which means the whole mass forms one combination, acquires all possible compactness, and is rendered absolutely secure.

The lateral pressure of all the interior arches is in all points counteracted and counterbalanced by that of every surrounding arch, while the pressure at each end of the building is received by abutments made abundantly solid and strong to sustain the ultimate thrust of the whole range, on the principles of resistance and equilibration. The strength of the construction, with the quality of the materials, was repeatedly and amply proved, by loading the extrados (or superficial series of vaulting) in various parts and places with enormous weights, during the progress of framing, preparing, and hoisting the timbers of the roof of the Long Room; which was performed by means of Derricks placed on these arches.

In point of appearance, this warehouse presents an imposing aspect, in the interior from its great extent; from the varied effect of the lines of its construction; and, from the light and shade produced by its forms.

This is an instance of strength: immediately over it is the Long Room, which as an instance of convenience, simplicity, and magnitude, has probably, few equals. This required a construction altogether different from the former: the reader will judge on the demands made on the Artists skill, by an apartment of the following dimensions without a supporting pillar in it.

The Long Room is one hundred and ninety feet long, by sixty-six feet wide. These dimensions, which are nearly in the ratio of three to one, would be disproportionate, if the apartments were on a much smaller scale; and would approximate to

the form of a gallery, without properly answering to that character: but, in the present instance, the length of the room is so much more reduced by the effect of the perspective than the width is, that the eye cannot possibly comprehend both the length and the width at the same time; and, consequently, it is deprived of the only means of forming an estimate of the real or the comparative dimensions of length and breadth. In order to harmonize the length and width of this room with its height, it is formed into three square divisions or compartments, by eight massive piers, which, at the same time, answer the important purposes of adding stability to the walls, and of reducing the span of the ponderous roof, of which (as it has no bearing on the walls) these piers form the entire support.

Each square compartment terminates in the frustum of a dome, springing respectively from four segmental arches; the center dome, which is fifty-five feet high, being the most lofty. The segments of these curvatures are purposely kept low; because that form gives dignity and character to the general appearance of the room, and finishes in a favourable manner such great breadths as present themselves below the springing line of the arches. Each compartment is ventilated through its respective dome; and, by the same means, currents of air are supplied throughout the timber roof, for the purpose of preventing the accumulation of deleterious vapour, for that also of ensuring a supply of fresh and salubrious air to the interior of this large apartment, and at the same time checking those troublesome, and, too probably, dangerous currents, which otherwise would force an entrance at the door ways.

The lights deflected from the surface of the river, with the variety of shades and tones of intermingled light and shade which flicker on the ceiling and the arches of this room, produce a singularly pleasing effect. The whole of the ceiling and the walls, is tinted and drawn to represent stone: the floor is paved with stone. But, to provide against the severities of the winter season, the room is heated by two large pedestals of cast iron, within which are enclosed stoves, and vertical tubes discharging heated air, with lateral horizontal tubes conducted under the floor.

This room, one of the largest in Europe, the roof of which has no intermediate support, is occupied for the transaction of the greater part of the business requiring public intercourse. Its most interesting appearance is at a time when many hundreds of persons of every description and nation

are here assembled, and busily engaged in discharging their several affairs. The counters and desks which surround the room, are occupied by the officers and clerks of the revenue; they preserve a uniform appearance externally; but are variously distributed internally, according to the different conveniences required by each individual. The area of the room is paved with remarkably large slabs of Scotch stone; and within the inclosures are boarded floors for the accommodation of the occupiers. In the centre are three large circular desks, for the convenience of the public. The great space which this room encloses, comprising an area of not less than 150,000 cubic feet of air, is effectually warmed to a pleasing temperature, by means of the two air stoves, the expense of which is less than six shillings *per diem*.

Mr. Laing adds a description of these stoves: but, we must decline following him here; and also into his immense combinations of beams, tressels, and girders, though these are, certainly, the most instructive and interesting to Professors of the Art. We must also decline following this gentleman into his description of the original St. Dunstan's Church (derived in part from a book of the churchwarden's accounts, saved from the fire of London) but must close by complimenting him on the almost singular opportunities he has had, in his professional capacity, which we understand is but of moderate length, of contributing such conspicuous services to his country, both in church and state.

The Testimony of Natural Theology to Christianity. By Thomas Gisborne M. A. 12mo. 5s. Cadell and Davies. London, 1818.

Mr. Gisborne has long been known as a distinguished moralist and divine; and the present publication will by no means detract from his well-earned reputation. It is not designed to supersede Paley's admirable Treatise on Natural Theology, but to supply what he has omitted. The point, which that eminent writer puts forth his strength to evince, is, that the incontestable and diversified indications of design in the visible creation, the exquisite and benignant arrangements in every part and class, animate and inanimate, demonstrate the existence and

the superintendence of one Supreme, All-Powerful, All-Knowing, and Benevolent Author. The natural attributes of the Deity he states to be, omnipotence, omnipresence, eternity, self-existence, necessary existence, and spirituality. But Paley's view of Natural Theology, contains nothing concerning holiness as an attribute of Deity, by which attribute Mr. Gisborne understands the possession, in perfection, of justice, truth, mercy, purity, and every other moral excellence; the habitual exercise of all and of each of these excellencies in the government of the universe; correspondent and operative approbation of each created being invested with moral agency, who acts in willing accordance with these excellencies; and correspondent and operative disapprobation of each, who acts in willing contrariety to any of them.

Further, Paley says nothing relative to the earth being at present to the lowest known depth beneath its surface, in such a state of ruinous disorder, and exhibiting such concomitant phenomena, that it cannot be supposed to have proceeded thus from the forming hand of its Creator; nothing of man being now in a fallen state through transgression; nothing, therefore, of his being actually placed partly under penal discipline, partly under hopes and indications and means of mercy.

It is, therefore, Mr. Gisborne's object to prove that, towards the knowledge and confirmation of these and other fundamental truths lying at the root of the Christian Revelation, Natural Theology affords, in addition to its developement of the attributes enumerated by Paley, specific and appropriate, and most valuable aid. Commencing, therefore, from the point at which the archdeacon's work terminates, Mr. G. first shews that the exterior strata of the earth are

At present in a state of total confusion and dislocation, manifestly produced by convulsions of extreme violence; convulsions accompanied by the general destruction of the living inhabitants of the surface, with the exception of those which might be preserved by a special interposition on the part of the Deity. This reduction of the earth to its actual state di-

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rectly contrary to the harmony, regularity, and order by which all the other known works of God, from the highest to the lowest, are characterised, and the concomitant destruction of animated existence, can be ascribed by natural reason to no other cause than the indignation of God against mankind, the only moral agents on the globe: an indignation not to be explained otherwise than by disobedience on their part to his commandments.

Secondly, that the surface of the earth was mercifully so arranged through the instrumentality of the deluge, withdrawn by a gradual but somewhat rapid retirement, as to furnish to the survivors of the catastrophe, and to their descendants, a habitation commodious in itself, and suited to the several purposes of their existence, whether purposes of penal discipline, or of merciful encouragement, in the condition and under the dispensation now appointed for them.

Thirdly, that the mineral contents of the earth are, in their nature and in their position, such as to be consistent with the condition of a race of beings, fallen through transgression, yet not excluded from hopes and prospects of mercy: but are not such as we can conceive to be consistent with a state adapted to beings remaining holy, and in the full possession of the divine favor.

Fourthly, that the large proportion which the collective amount of torrid deserts and frozen wastes bears to the area of dry land, on the globe, and the extent of the havoc inflicted on human life and happiness, by volcanoes and earthquakes, do not comport with the supposable condition of a holy race of beings; but entirely accord with the state of beings fallen through sin, and stationed partly under a penal discipline, partly under a dispensation of mercy.

Fifthly, that the objects provided on the surface of the earth for the use of man, as plants, trees, and other materials for sustenance, clothing, shelter, and accommodation, together with the animals fitted for domestic use, and for the alleviation of human labour, are, in their several qualities, and also in the actual degree of abundance, such, as to be accurately adapted to guilty beings placed under the discipline and the dispensation which have been stated.

Sixthly, that the human frame, in its structure, in its powers, in its weaknesses, in its necessities, in its ordinary measure of health and sickness, and in the precariousness and the shortness of mortal existence, accords with the condition of man as a

fallen creature, stationed in a world where penal discipline is combined with indications and means of mercy. In its structure also, abstracted from those inlets to suffering and those infirmities subsequently superadded on account of transgression, it appears evidently to have been suited to a paradisaical state. But, viewed in connexion with those inlets to suffering and those infirmities, it is not accordant with any supposable situation of beings stedfast in holiness, and possessing the unclouded favor of their God.

Sevently, that in the tendencies and the faculties of the human mind; tendencies, demonstrating by hourly experience, to reason and observation a nature radically corrupted, a nature, however, capable of being restored by divine grace, as examples of characters transformed under that sacred influence testify, to the love and the practice of righteousness; faculties, bearing amidst their debasement and their limitations marks of their high origin, but in their exertions exposed to continual hazard of disappointment, and retaining a feeble and transitory hold on their acquisitions; we read the same disclosures respecting man, his condition, and his prospects, which from the antecedent lines of argument we have already deduced.

Eighthly, that while in the various branches of human occupation tokens of the divine benignity are intermingled in a proportion sufficient to justify the hope, that the guilty race is not excluded from mercy: the amount of labour, of pain, of solicitude, of precariousness, of disappointment, is so great as to be inconsistent with any conceivable state of holy beings, and evidently to bear a penal character.

Ninthly, that all the preceding propositions are strengthened by the argument from negation; by the absence, namely, on the practical non-existence, of any fact contrary to any of them.

Tenthly, that the situation of man upon earth, marked, on the one hand, with the impress of penal inflictions for sin, and on the other, with signs of mercy and means of grace, is in every part stamped with the character of moral discipline. This moral discipline is in perpetual and universal operation; and is specifically suited, not only to inculcate and to enforce those general verities which are common to true religion under every dispensation, but to guide and prepare men profitably to receive the particular dispensation, through which it was ordained in the divine wisdom that mercy should be conveyed.

Eleventhly, that the number, the variety, the precision, and the importance of the

coincidences, resemblances, and analogies, existing between the actual state of things among mankind, as it is ascertainable by observation, and the Scriptures, attest the truth of the sacred volume, and pointedly corroborate the doctrines of the Gospel.

The arguments here briefly stated are conducted with much force and perspicuity. Though the work professes to be a supplement to Dr. Paley's *Natural Theology*, it is, nevertheless, an independent treatise which all may peruse with benefit; and it presents a collection of important geological facts, that may be advantageously substituted for those more expensive works, which ordinary readers cannot procure. As Mr. Gisborne's treatise will doubtless be widely read, we would suggest that its circulation might be increased by printing it in 8vo. to arrange with Paley's admirable work.

The Confession; or the Novice of St. Clare, and other Poems. By the Author of "Purity of Heart." 12mo. Simpkin and Marshall, London, 1818.

We noticed this lady's former production with that commendation which the purity of its moral tendency demanded. * The volume now under consideration will not detract from our fair authors' literary reputation. The 'confession' is avowedly founded on the pathetic story of Theodosius and Constantia, recorded in the *Spectator*, No. 464. The tale is narrated in easy, and for the most part correct verse. To this succeed two Scripture portraits, entitled Abraham and Rebecca: they fail where all attempts to versify scripture history must necessarily fail,—in that inimitable simplicity which characterises the sacred writings. The 'Lines on the death of a foreigner of quality,' are in a high strain both of poetry and morality. The whole poem is too long to transcribe, and any extract from it would only diminish its excellence. The other minor poems are very pleasing, particularly that on the death of the revered Princess Charlotte, which is equal to many that have been published in a more

expensive form. We give the 'Shepherd's invocation to Spring,' as a passable specimen of the lighter productions of this lady's muse.

Lovely Nymph, with laughing eye,
Why delay thy coming, why?
Haste, oh! haste, and let thy feet
Wander by my shaded seat;
Lightly trip beside my cot,
Dance along each well known spot;
And where'er thy footsteps tread,
See the lowly flow'rets spread.
Twined in thy yellow hair,
Bring the daisy, fresh and fair;
While thine eye, of matchless hue,
Mocks the violet so blue,
Sweet the rose upon thy cheek
More than mortal grace shall speak;
While thy parted lips exhale,
All the perfume of the gale.
Come, oh! come, and let me see,
Joy, and hope, and peace, with thee.
Let thy glance, with life divine,
O'er my precincts meekly shine;
Haste, oh! hasten to the bow'r,
Bring the wreath, and bring the flow'r
Sport amid the lucid tide,
See the meadows in their pride,
Mark the lambskins in their play:
Come, thou lov'd one, come away.
Nature's choristers advance,
Calling to the jocund dance;
Hear their voices as they rise,
Hailing sweet the vaulted skies;
Weary Earth....she waits like me,
See, she longs, she pants for thee.
Come, oh! come then, balmy Spring,
All thy beauties hither bring;
Come and grace this lov'd retreat,
Come and share my rustic seat;
Come, oh! come, with all thy charms,
Come, and bless thy lover's arms.
Think not time or summer's ray
Shall my passion melt away,
Or that autumn's yellow hair
Will to me seem bright or fair.
Thou art as the opening day,
Summer sets in Autumn's ray;
Hope of bliss thy glances cast,
Summer smiles when thou art past.
Fair is autumn with her train,
Sweeping o'er the loaded plain;
Fair the crowded board she brings,
And fresh the fruitage of her springs,

* See LIT. PAN. N. S. Vol. VII. p. 419.

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Vol. V

Fair is Autumn, but her charms
Soon are lost in Winter's arms.
Promis'd hope, thy joys, my fair,
Sweet as roses in the air.
Haste, then hasten to my bow'r,
Bring the wreath, and bring the flow'r.

A Letter to a friend relative to the present state of the Island of Dominica.
By Langford Lovell, Esq. 8vo. Robbins, Winchester, 1818.

Our readers may possibly recollect that public attention was directed to this unfortunate island in the course of the last session of Parliament. The design of the present well written letter is to describe its present distressed state, and to suggest suitable remedies: and as it does not appear to have been originally intended for general circulation, we shall endeavour to give effect to the writer's benevolent suggestions, by giving a particular account of his pamphlet.

The Island of Dominica in ordinary seasons is favourable to the growth of provisions, which are raised with little trouble. The negroes subsist on yams, eddoes, plantains, bananas, cassava, and various other vegetables and fruits, most of which attain to an enormous size; but from the moisture of the climate they are often watery. Poultry and pigs are also raised by the negroes, and allowances are made to them of salt and of salt provisions, and, occasionally, of flour, rice, Indian corn, and such other articles as are calculated to promote health and strength; these, together with lumber, which comprehends wood for building, mill-timber, staves, &c. were, till of late years, obtained from the United States of America, and arrived generally in assorted cargoes, at seasonable times, in sufficient quantities, and were taken at a fair exchange for rum, of which America was the chief market.

For many years no hurricane severe enough to destroy the provisions occurred, although they were sometimes damaged. The land is, in general, not rich enough for the growth of canes; indeed, few of its valleys are of sufficient capacity for a sugar plantation, the hill-sides being deprived of the natural soil by excessive rains. Its coffee estates are of uncertain produce. And its communications by sea and land are interrupted, difficult, and dangerous; so that the inhabitants at a distance from each other can have but little intercourse, or interchange of commodities.

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From these natural and local disadvantages, as well as others too tedious to mention, many estates, in spite of a profitable commerce with America, and of propitious seasons, were abandoned, and their proprietors ruined; many hardly paid their contingent expenses, and the interest of their debts; and but a few compensated in any fair degree for the capital invested, the risks incurred, and the labours endured.

But the time was approaching, when the island, by the failure of its domestic resources and of the usual channels of its foreign supply, was destined to sink yet much lower in the scale of misery and wretchedness; of the causes and quick progress of which, I will, as briefly and plainly as I can, apprise you; that you may be able to form a right judgment upon the subject, and to decide in what ways and in what degrees the government at home, and the white inhabitants, have respectively contributed to its present deplorable condition.

The principal causes of the distress here referred to, are shewn to have been *Hurricanes*,* which destroyed cattle, and in some instances, negroes, together with the buildings, and the fruits of the earth, when in a state of forwardness; 2. the late War with America, which deprived the Island of its usual advantageous exchanges of rum for corn, salt provisions, lumber, &c.; and 3. The prohibition, by the legislature of the mother country, of the former intercourse through American bottoms, which prohibition has been so strictly guarded, and enjoined, that no relaxation could be made by the governor, except in cases of extreme necessity, of which necessity he was to judge not by the dearthness, but by the actual want of provisions. The effect of this prohibition has been the adoption of a similar conduct on the part of the Americans; and though, after the hurricane of October, 1817, the governor opened the ports for six months, yet the sufferers of the island of Dominica have not been able to derive all the benefit they otherwise might, from this measure, in consequence of the advantage taken of their exigencies, by the avarice of commerce, which, after a hurricane, more than doubles the price of every commodity that is offered.

* See an account of the tremendous hurricane of July 1813, in the *Lit. Pan. O. S. Vol. xiv. pp 668, 670.*

This prohibition our author considers as the principal impediment to the prosperity of Dominica, inasmuch as it deprives the planters of the means of cultivating its unproductive soil to advantage. He therefore directs all his strength, to evince its impolicy, *as now conducted*; at the same time he acknowledges the wisdom of such a measure, if gradually introduced. Deeply as Mr. Lovell appears to have suffered, in common with the other planters of that Island; the recollection of his losses at no time betrays him into improper language; and this part of his letter is highly deserving the attention of the legislature.

We have not room to follow his other details and suggestions; but his remarks on the depressed state of religion in the colony are so important, and are expressed with so much temper and good sense, that it would be injustice to our readers to withhold them. To this depressed state he suspects that much of its present misery is to be attributed.

Is it not reasonable to suppose that God has a controversy with this people, when I tell you that the only protestant place of public worship in the island has been suffered to go to decay; and that not one stone, as I understand, is now remaining upon another? With it *pari passu* (is it too much to say, *because* of it, as indicative of the decrease of religious feeling among the inhabitants?) has decayed, whatever of prosperity or happiness the colony before enjoyed. "Him that honoureth me," says God, "I will honour."—I have loved," says David, "the habitation of thy house, and the place where thine honour dwelleth." Surely, then, the Legislature of Dominica might have levied a small annual tax, for keeping in repair the edifice "in which God's honour dwelleth." The omission reflects the greatest disgrace on them, and on the people who have never petitioned, as far as I can learn, either for repairing the old, or constructing a new church. That there never was more than one, will perhaps admit of some excuse. There is only one town, and the roads in general are so bad, that there would be great difficulty in assembling a larger congregation than one or two contiguous estates would supply. The rivers too, become suddenly impassable, from the torrents which fall from the mountains.

At Roseau there is a resident clergyman,

who would doubtless rejoice to see the church rebuilt, and to resume his professional duties. And with a view to the better observance of the Sabbath, and the increase of religion in those parts of the island which are beyond the limits of the resident minister's ability to attend, it appears to me, that certain missionaries of good report, and educated in the principles of the church of England, might be sent from home, for the purpose of visiting, at least, two estates on every Sunday; and there reading the prayers, according to our liturgy, to the assembled people, and afterwards delivering a suitable exhortation in some capacious room, either now standing, or which, I doubt not, the proprietors of large estates would build for such excellent uses; and to which the people on the smaller ones might be invited to repair. When the missionary was attending his duty elsewhere, the manager, or some other competent person on each estate, might read the prayers, and a written exhortation, adapted to the capacities and wants of his congregation. And, in the week, the missionaries might make themselves highly useful in teaching and catechising the negroes.

These, or some other such measures, are indispensably necessary; and, for the reasons before given, would be attended with better practical results than the building of more churches in an island so situated. The negroes are neither slow to hear, nor dull to comprehend, the doctrines of scripture. Their moral improvement has hitherto been answerable to the degrees of knowledge they have acquired. And I doubt not they will, step by step, attain to a right knowledge and steady practice of religious duty. The laws amended—the church rebuilt—the ministers preaching the word—the people attentive and obedient to it—the further mercies of God might be fully relied on. "The lions do lack and suffer hunger, but they who seek the Lord shall want no manner of thing that is good."

After the most anxious consideration of the relations which subsist between master and slave, I cannot but come to the conclusion, that he is the only true friend of both, who enforces upon them the necessity of *reciprocal benevolence*; who, by persuading the former to treat the latter with tenderness, and to administer liberally and freely to all his wants, both of soul and body, supplies at the same time, the most powerful motives for the obedience of the slave—gratitude, love, and confidence.

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The Echo of the Study; or Lectures and Conversations, both Characteristic and Sentimental. 12mo. 4s. Edwards, London, 1818.

Among the various methods of amusement resorted to, in this age of manifold diversions, for the purpose of beguiling time, not the least rational is that of delivering lectures, on various topics of general interest, which obtains in many villages, that are inhabited by persons of the higher and middle classes. Of Lectures delivered under these circumstances, the present instructive volume is the 'Echo.' The subjects of the 'Lectures and Conversations' are, the advantage of occasional retirement from the world, and the domestic circle, for the purpose of acquiring the knowledge of ourselves,—the excuses made by the vicious and dissipated for continuing in their vicious courses,—theatrical amusements—and the great difference between a course of wickedness and a life of sober and rational piety. The arguments on these subjects are fairly and forcibly stated on both sides; and the conversations are sustained with much animation. Altogether, we think this little work a very pleasing manual of moral instruction, which may be advantageously put into the hands of the young and inexperienced, to guard them against the wiles and temptations of immoral and vicious persons.

New Orthographical Exercises, with the correct orthöepy of every word for the use of foreigners, and schools, in general. By Alexander Power. 12mo. 2s. bound. Law, London.

New Exercises in Orthography; containing Selections from the most admired authors in prose and verse. By Joseph Guy, jun. 18mo. 1s. bound. Baldwin and Co. London, 1818.

Whatever is undertaken with the important design of facilitating the business of education, has a claim to be received with indulgence, on account of its motive. While, therefore, we willingly give to these writers every com-

mendation to which their books are on this account entitled, in justice to our readers we cannot but express our strong objections to the plan of giving passages erroneously spelt, as exercises to children: for it is more than probable that they will retain some of the faults which they are desired to correct, and which might not otherwise have occurred to them. Those teachers, however, who approve of this method, will find these publications well suited to their purpose. Mr. Guy's Exercises contain many beautiful passages both in prose and verse, which are selected with great judgment; and in Mr. Power's publication, the proper accent is given to each word, and a kind of scale of vowels is added, which will afford some assistance in the pronunciation.

Observations, proving that Dr. Wilson's Tincture for the cure of Gout and Rheumatism, is similar in its nature and effects, to that deleterious preparation, the Eau Medicinale. By W. H. Williams, M.D. F.L.S. one of the Physicians to the Ipswich Dispensary; and to the Lying-in Charity. 4to. Callow; London, 1818.

We have too frequently been constrained to admit the truth of the position, that "this is the age of quackery." Detesting empiricism, whether in law or in politics, in morals or in physic, we hail, with no slight satisfaction, every effort in the cause of truth and genuine science. The object of the pamphlet before us, is clearly expressed in its title page; and that object, we think, is accomplished. Of the deleterious qualities of the *Eau Medicinale d'Husson*, we believe there is no longer any doubt in the medical world; it has, in many instances, proved fatal; and, from the alarming facts adduced in these pages, we feel it incumbent on us to warn our readers against the use of Dr. Wilson's Tincture, or of any similar medicine, without due examination. They who peruse Dr. Williams's tract, and it ought to be perused by every gouty patient, will not, we apprehend, require any further caution.

A Genealogical Table of the Descendants of George I. King of Great Britain, pointing out their Successions to the Throne, with their respective ages. By the Rev. William Betham, Editor of Genealogical Tables of the Sovereigns of the World, &c. 2s. 6d. Fenner, London, 1818.

In tabular productions, two points are essential: correctness, and distinctness. From Mr. Betham's industry and experience in this department, we have no doubt that the table before us, possesses the former; and respecting the latter, the slightest glance will afford satisfactory evidence. Suggested, in all probability, by the decease of our late beloved Princess, and by the anxious interest which was consequently felt, concerning the succession to the throne of these realms, it has been brought down to the latest period. It appears to be extremely well calculated to answer the purpose intended.

Literary Register.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, on or before the 19th day of each month, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

ARTS, FINE.

Mr. Richard Lawrence is preparing Forty Etchings from specimens in the Elgin collection, to be accompanied with critical remarks on those Grecian relics.

BIOGRAPHY.

Dr. Macleay, of Glasgow, has in the press Historical memoirs of the celebrated character, Rob Roy, and of the Clan Macgregor, including original notices of Lady Grange. A Prefatory Sketch, illustrative of the condition of the highlands, prior to the year 1745, will also be given; and the whole will comprise such authentic information, characteristic of highland customs and manners, from sources only accessible to the writer, as have not before been made known. The work is expected to appear in the course of this month, and will be accompanied with an excellent likeness of Rob Roy, from the only original painting extant.

CHEMISTRY, GEOLOGY, AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Mr. Brande is preparing for publication,

a Manual of Chemistry, in which the principal facts will be arranged in the order they are discussed in his Lectures.

Speedily will be published, the Elements of Geology, by Robert Jameson, Regius Professor of Natural History, Lecturer on Mineralogy, and Keeper of the Museum in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. with illustrative plates. Professor Jameson has also in the press, A Manual of Mineralogy, 12mo.

The Rev. Dr. John Fleming is printing, in 2 octavo volumes, a General View of the Structure, Functions, and Classification of Animals, with plates and illustrations.

EDUCATION.

Miss Thurtle has in the press, in one volume, 12mo. the History of France from the earliest periods, down to the second return of Louis 18th, with a chronological table of contents, a contemporary list of princes, and a slight sketch of the political arrangements of Europe, as settled by the Treaty of Paris.

Miss Sandham, author of the Twin Sisters, has in the press, the School-Fellows, which will appear in the course of the present month.

Dr. Carey has in the press an improved edition of his larger work on Latin Prosody and versification.

A new edition of Seneca's Morals, in an octavo volume, with a portrait, will appear early in July.

LAW.

Reports of Cases tried in the Jury Court, from the institution of the court, in 1815, to the Sittings at Edinburgh ending in March 1818, by Joseph Murray, Esq. advocate, 8vo.

MEDICINE.

Dr. Bateman will soon publish, a Sketch of the Character of the Epidemic Fever prevailing in the metropolis, with some observations on the method of treatment.

MISCELLANIES.

In the press, the Angler's Vade-Mecum, containing a descriptive account of the water flies, their seasons, and the kind of weather that impels them most on the water. The whole represented in twelve coloured plates. To which is added, a description of the different baits used in angling, and where found, by W. Carroll, in post 8vo.

Sir T. C. Morgan is printing, in an octavo volume, Sketches of the Philosophy of Life.

In a few days will be published, in octavo, The Edinburgh Review for the year 1755. This rare book is correctly reprinted with the names of the writers of the more important criticisms. It contains the first

published Essays of Dr. Robertson and Dr. Adam Smith, and the only known printed composition of Lord Chancellor Roslin.

On the 1st of Aug will be published, price 2s. *The Northern Star*, or *Monthly Magazine*, for Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Northumberland, Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, and the adjoining counties, embellished with a highly-finished copper plate, being a continuation, on a more extensive scale, of the *Northern Star*, or *Yorkshire Magazine*. The editors of this work have already obtained the support and co-operation of the most distinguished literary characters in the north of England, and can promise their readers much original information on a great variety of subjects. The publication will be made subservient to no party, and religious and political controversy will be wholly excluded.

A new edition of *Mr. William Burdon's Materials for Thinking*, with many alterations and corrections, will shortly appear, ornamented with a portrait of the author.

Mr. Wilson has now in the hands of the engraver the whole of the *Quadrille figures*, illustrated by diagrams, arranged in a new and systematic manner.

NOVELS.

Speedily will be published, *New Tales of My Landlord*, collected and arranged by *Jedidiah Cleishbotham*, schoolmaster and parish clerk of *Gandercleugh*, 4 vols. 12mo. also,

Saint Patrick, a national tale of the fifth century, by an Antiquary, 3 vols. 12mo.

Robert Huish, Esq. author of a *Treatise on Bees*, has in the press, *Verezzi*, a romance of former days, 4 vols.

POETRY.

Sarah Renou, author of *Village Conversations*, has in the press, the *Temple of Truth*, a poem, in five cantos.

The Rev. I. Cobbin will soon publish *Scripture Parables*, in verse, with explanations and reflections, drawn chiefly from *Dr. Doddridge's Exposition*.

Mr. Bisset of the *Historical Picture Gallery*, at *Leamington*, has announced for publication, a novel work, entitled a *Poetical Gazetteer* of all the principal cities, boroughs, and sea-ports in the united kingdom.

The Rev. Arthur Crichton has in the press, a second edition of the *Festival of Flora*, a poem, with botanical notes, illustrated with engravings.

In a few days will be published, the *Warning Voice*, a sacred poem, in two cantos: addressed to infidel writers of poetry. By the Hon. and Rev. *Edward John Turnour*, A.M. formerly of *St. Mary Hall*,

Oxford, author of *Sermons on the Union of Truth, Reason, and Revelation*, in the doctrine of the *Established Church*.

In a few days will be published, the *Recluse of the Pyrenees*, a poem. Inscribed to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Saxe Cobourg*.

POLITICS.

In the press, *Rational Reform*, or *Constitutional Principles*, addressed to the good sense of the English nation. By a Barrister, *Svo.*

THEOLOGY.

Mr. Bagster is printing an edition of the *Book of Common Prayer*, with translations into the Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, and German languages; to be comprised in a 4to. volume, uniform with his *Polyglot Bible*.

* * A *Common Prayer*, in each of the above languages, in a beautiful pocket volume, will be published at the same time.

The Bishop of *St. David* has in the press, the *Grand Schism*, or the *Roman Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland* shown to be separatists from the *Church of England*.

The Rev. *Charles Moore* has two volumes of *Sermons* nearly ready to appear.

In the press, and speedily will be published, a *Spelling, Pronouncing, and Explanatory Theological Dictionary* of the *New Testament*, in 1 vol. 12mo. in which all the words of the four leading parts of speech, in the *New Testament*, are arranged under their respective heads, and the explanations given in as simple, clear, and concise a manner as possible.

The publication of a *Life of Jesus Christ*, including his fabulous history from the *Apocryphical Gospels*, unpublished manuscripts, &c. has commenced, and will be completed in about six monthly numbers, 1s. each.

TOPOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, AND TRAVELS.

Sir R. C. Hoare has in the press, a supplemental 4to. volume to the Rev. *J. C. Eustace's Classical Tour through Italy*, enlarged by a *Tour round Sicily*, &c.

Edward Dodwell, Esq. is preparing for publication, a *Classical and Topographical Tour in Greece*, in two 4to. vols. with not less than 100 engravings. He also intends to publish *Sixty Views of Grecian Antiquities*, of the size of *Stuart's Athens*.

In the press, a *Description of the Islands of Java, Bali, and Celebes*; with an account civil, political, commercial, and historical, of the principal nations and tribes of the *Indian Archipelago*. By *John Crawford, Esq.* late Resident at the court of the Sultan of *Java*, 3 vols. 8vo. with illustrative maps and engravings.

Speedily will be published, a *Statistical*

and Historical Account of the United States of America, from the period of the first establishments to the present day. On a new plan. By W. D. Warden, formerly Consul-General of the United States at Paris, 3 vols. 8vo. with maps.

Mr. Fussell is preparing for speedy publication, a Journey round the Coast of Kent, including Rye, Winchelsea, Hastings, and Battle, in Sussex, and Penshurst and Tunbridge Wells, being original notes made on the spot, in a summer excursion, 8vo. with a map.

In the press, an Account of the Kingdom of Nepal. By Francis Hamilton (formerly Buchanan) M.D. F.R.S., L. and E. F.A.S. &c. 4to. with maps and illustrations.

BOOKS PUBLISHED.

ARCHITECTURE.

Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, public and private, executed in various parts of England, &c. including the plans and details of the new Custom house, London, with descriptions. By David Laing, F.S.A. architect and surveyor to the Board of Customs. Imperial folio, £5. 5s.

The Elements of Civil Architecture, according to Vitruvius and other ancients, and the most approved practice of modern authors, especially Palladio. By Henry Aldrich, D.D. formerly Dean of Christ Church. Translated by the Rev. Philip Smith, LL.B. fellow of New College. With 55 engravings from the works of Bramante, Raffaele, J. Romano, Peruzzi, Palladio, Vignola, &c. 8vo. 18s.

ARTS, FINE.

The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, including notices and biographical memoirs of the abbots and deans of that foundation. By Edward Wedlake Brayley. With graphical illustrations, consisting of plans, views, elevations, sections and details, by the proprietor, John Preston Neale. Vol. 1, imperial 4to. £7. 4s., royal 4to. £4. 16s.

BIOGRAPHY.

An Account of the Life, Writings, and Character of the late Dr. Alex. Monro, Secundus, delivered as the Harveian Oration at Edinburgh, for the year 1818. By Andrew Duncan, sen. M.D. and P. F.R. and A. S.S. E. Father of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of Books and Tracts, printed at the private press of George Allan, Esq. F.S.A. Only seventy-six copies printed, royal 8vo. 5s.

BOTANY AND HORTICULTURE.

A Discourse, read at the Meeting of the

Caledonian Horticultural Society, on the 18th March, 1818. By Andrew Duncan, sen. M.D. pointing out the great national advantages which would arise from a royal garden, attached to the palace of Holyrood House, for the improvement of horticulture by experiment, price 1s. 6d.

COMMERCE.

Double Entry by Single, a New Method of Book-keeping, applicable to all kinds of business, and exemplified in five sets of books. By F. W. Crouhelm. quarto, £1. 11s. 6d.

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The Great Exemplar of Sanctity, described in the Life and Death of Jesus Christ the Saviour of the World, with considerations on the several parts of the history and appropriate prayers. By Jeremy Taylor, D.D. chaplain in ordinary to King Charles I. and afterwards Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore. Abridged by W. N. Darnell, B.D. Prebendary of Durham, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Principles of Christian Evidence, illustrated by an examination of arguments subversive of Natural Theology and the internal evidence of christianity, advanced by Dr. T. Chalmers, in his Evidence and Authority of the Christian Revelation. By Duncan Mearns, D.D. Professor of Theology in King's College and University, Aberdeen, 12mo. 5s.

An Essay on the Proper Lessons appointed by the Liturgy of the Church of England, to be read on Sundays and chief Festivals throughout the year. To which are prefixed prefaces, pointing out the design of the respective lessons, together with such reflections and explanatory notes on the several passages contained therein, as may serve to enforce the duties and doctrines propounded to our faith and practice. By William Wogan, Esq. late of Ealing, in Middlesex. The third edition, with a life of the author, by the Rev. James Gatliff, 4 vols. 8vo. £2. 8s.

An Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. By Thomas Hartwell Horne, A. M. illustrated with maps and fac-similes of Biblical MSS. 3 vols. 8vo.

* * For a copious prospectus of this work see our number for April last, pp. 74—76.

TOPOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, AND TRAVELS.

A Journey through Asia Minor, Armenia, and Koordistan, in the years 1813 and 1814. With remarks on the marches of Alexander, and the retreat of the ten thousand. By John Macdonald Kenner, Esq. With an original map, illustrative of the marches of Alexander, Xenophon,

Julian, and Heraclius, engraved by Arrow-smith, 8vo. 18s.

A General History of Malvern, intended to comprise all the advantages of a guide, with the more important details of chemical, mineralogical, and statistical information. By John Chambers, Esq. crown 8vo. 9s., demy 8vo. with five plates, 15s.

Greenland, being extracts from a journal kept in that country in the years 1770 to 1778. By H. E. Saabye. To which is prefixed, an introduction, containing some accounts of the manners of the Greenlanders, and of the mission in Greenland, with various interesting information respecting the geography, &c. of that country, and illustrated by a chart of Greenland, by G. Fries. Translated from the German, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Recently Imported, by Messrs. Bohte and Co. York Street, Covent Garden.

Acta Seminarii Regii et Societatis Philol. Lipsiensis, curavit C. D. Beckius, 3 tom. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1811—13.

Annales Academiæ Lugduno—Batavæ, 4to. Lug. Bat. 1817.

Nicephori Blemmidæ, Duo opuscula Geographica nunc primum edidit F. G. Spohn, 4to. Lips. 1818.

Göller (F.) De situ et origine Syracusarum ad explicandum Thucydidem cum tab. topog. Syracusarum, 8vo. Lips. 1818.

Nelson Ornithologiæ Sueciæ, pars prima cum tab. æn. 8vo. Hauniæ, 1817.

Martii Flora Cryptogamica Erlangensis, cum tab. æn. 8vo. Norimb. 1817.

Euripidis Tragediæ et Fragmenta, ab Aug. Matthiæ, tom. 5, Lips. 1818.

Spiker (S. H.) Reise durch England, Wales, and Schottland im Jahre 1816. Erster Band, 8vo. Lips. 1818.

Egils Saga sive Egilli Skallagrími Vita, 4to. Hauniæ.

Tibulli Elegiarum, liber primus ed. Georg. Klindworth, 4to. Lips. 1818.

Hoeck Veteris Mediæ at Persiæ Monumentum descripsit et explicuit, cum 8 tab. æn 4to. Gott. 1818.

Arndt ueber der Ursprung der Europaischen Sprachen, 8vo. Franck. 1818.

Carus (C. G.) Lehrbuch der Zootomie, 8vo. mit Kupfern, in 4to. Leipzig, 1818.

Dicta Classica Vet. et Nov. Test. Heb. Gr. et Lat. 8vo. Lips. 1818.

Clossius (W. F.) Commentatio Juridico-Literaria, Weimar, 1818.

Pareau (J. H.) Antiquitas Hebraica, breviter descripta. Lips. 1818.

Eddæ Sæmundingæ, sive Antiquioris, Carmina Mythico-Historica, cum interp. Latina, partes duæ, 4to. Hauniæ, 1818.

Foreign Literary Gazette.

AUSTRIA.

Gas, light from, varied.

The progress made by the light obtained from gas furnished by coal under distillation, has been considerable; but, has not yet, it is thought, reached perfection. There are many more substances which yield the necessary principles; and it is hoped that an effectual remedy may be found for that offensive effluvia, which has been hitherto but very imperfectly corrected. Whether the adoption of a different matter, or whether a better mode of treating that matter, may lead to the fortunate discovery, is yet unknown; but, we conceive, that every attempt, or experiment conducive to that end deserves to be made known.

We have, therefore, a pleasure in reporting that the subject has engaged the attention of an experimentalist, M. J. J. Precktl, at Vienna, who has published the result of his labours under the title of *Anleitung, &c. A Treatise on the manner of constructing the instruments of illumination by the means of gas obtained from turf, 1817.* This performance examines both the theory and the practice of the art, and is original, as derived from the author's own trials. He has directed his attention also to the mode of combining the advantages of heat with those of light, by means of improved construction in the apparatus, by means of steam or heated vapours, so as to warm and to enlighten an entire edifice by means of a single stove, or center of fire.

Institution of Benevolence in the Tyrol.

This institution was founded in the city of Bolsano, or as the Germans call it, Botzen, by the exertions of a few charitable persons, with the double intention of assisting the indigent during the distressing year 1816, and of restraining the frightful progress of mendicancy. The intention of these first movers in this good work has been so effectually seconded, that ever since the month of January 1817, beggary has been unknown; and all objects of real charity are received into the House of Industry, or into the hospital. The success of this generous and benevolent undertaking, is principally owing to the zeal and activity of the Chevalier Leopold Hauer, who is the captain of the circle and counsellor of the Government. This instance of what may be accomplished by the exertions of one benevolent officer, ought to

stimulate the exertions of others in commanding situations. Though all efforts, equally well intended, may not succeed alike, yet none is wholly and finally lost.

BAVARIA

The British public has lately been called to witness a reference to the ancient practice of appeal to arms and the forms of duel, which, to say the least, was entirely unexpected. Several works have been published on the subject. The same subject has also engaged attention on the continent; as we learn from a work entitled *Thalhofer, &c. Memoirs illustrating the History and Literature of the Duels authorized in the Middle Ages*, by Dr. N. Schlichtegroll. It is in oblong folio, with six lithographic plates. Published at Munich, 1817. Perhaps it may afford some light on the laws of single combat, as well in England as on the continent.

BELGIUM.

New Geographical Accounts.

Among the disadvantages arising from the new divisions of the States of Europe, must be included that of rendering almost useless, the major part of Geographical Works; but this is not without its advantages; since it may fairly be presumed that the spirit of Observation is more alive than ever, that the desire of accuracy is greater, the branches into which it extends are more numerous, and the means of gratifying that desire are more open, than ever they have been. Be that as it may, though we think the observation well founded, it is certain that every new Kingdom demands a new description; one instance of which we have in *Staatkundige Beschrijving, &c. Geographical and Statistical Description of the Kingdom of the Low Countries, or the Seventeen Provinces of Belgium: and of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg*, as determined by Treaties, and by the Constitution of the year 1815, by N. G. Van Kampen. 8vo. pp. 415. Haarlem. The author is already known by several literary productions which are much esteemed. This work is the first complete Geographical Description of the new Kingdom of the Low Countries, or the Netherlands, comprising the former United Provinces, the Austrian Low Countries of the Bishopric of Leige, the Duchy of Bouillon, and some other possessions formerly under the dominion of France, and others formerly belonging to Prussia.

The climate of this country is generally humid, especially in Holland, Friesland, Zealand, and Western Flanders. The population of the new Kingdom amounts

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to nearly five millions of inhabitants. According to the enumeration taken while these States were under the French domination, the number was 5,384,105. The incumbrances of the State, in the form of Debts, have been considerably increased during the revolution, in so much, that the interest of them from 1795 to 1804 rose to the sum of 42 millions of livres. The author assures us that this state of things has been much improved, since that time; and that, at the beginning of the year 1815, the state paper had risen from 32 to 46 per cent. In 1817 it was about 43½. The map to this work is entirely new, and is extremely well executed.

Our readers will little need to be reminded by us, that a statement of the amount of debt, at the periods mentioned would have been more satisfactory than this inferential argument: or that, the universal consequence of the introduction of French liberty, in every country where it has prevailed, has been a vast accumulation of debts, interests, charges, and general burdens on the State and people.

DENMARK.

Accession to the University Library.

The Museum of Northern Antiquities at Copenhagen, has been united to the University Library. This Library was founded by King Christian IV. and now comprises nearly 60,000 volumes. It also possesses a valuable collection of Iceland Manuscripts, and others connected with the ancient history of the North: they were given by an Icclander, Professor Arnas Magnæus. In 1694 he was nominated professor of Danish Antiquities. In 1702, he returned by order of the King into Iceland; whence he came back in 1712 to Copenhagen: in this city he was charged with the superintendence of the University Library, to which he bequeathed the whole of his manuscripts.

Acknowledgements of Literary favour.

In return for the compliment of a copy of the *Catalogus Nummorum veterum Musei Regis Daniae*, sent to the cabinet of medals at Berlin, the King of Prussia has sent a handsome diamond ring, embellished with a hyacinth. The Emperor of Russia has made the same present; in which he had been preceded by the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Saxony. The author of this Catalogue is Professor Ramus, of Copenhagen.

GERMANY.

Universities Incorporated.

In conformity to the Edict of the Prussian Government of April 22, 1815, the

Union of the former University of Wittemberg with that of Halle took place on June 21, 1817, in the latter city. The professors of the former University were introduced as members of the Academic Senate, and professor Gruber was nominated Rector of the Incorporated Body. The revenues of the former establishment will be entrusted, under the denomination of the "Wittemberg foundation," to a special Committee. Several of the Wittemberg professors have chosen to continue their residence in that city.

Exalted Respectability of England.

M. de Beroldingen, of Hanover, who proposed in 1814 a prize of twelve golden Fredericks, for the best Latin Ode on the *Generosity of the English nation, and on England under the character of the tutelary Genius of Germany*, has received forty three Odes, of which two have been judged worthy of the prize. One of them is by professor Messerschmid of Altenburgh; the other is by professor Wagner of Lunenburgh. The prize has, therefore, been divided between them, and each professor has received six golden Fredericks. These two Odes, with seven others declared worthy of the *accessit*, will be printed under the direction M. de Beroldingen, at London; with all the typographic luxury and splendour which so singular performances deserve.

Our readers need not be reminded of the compliment intended by the proposer of this Prize; and the still greater paid by the unusual number of competitors. Surely, this affords evidence equally pleasing and demonstrative of the respectability attached to our national character, on the Continent.

Popular tales: Traditionary Antiquities.

Nothing is more amusing in reading than the Tales of other Times which refer to traditionary notions and opinions among the people of former ages. A German writer has seized the idea, and has embodied it, in no less than three large volumes 8vo. with many plates; under the title of *Rheinische Geschichten*, &c. Histories and Traditions of the Countries along the Rhine, by Nicholas Vogt. Frankfort, 1817. The author's intention in this work is, to call to the recollection of his countrymen, in an agreeable and instructive manner, the history of their ancestors. To answer this purpose he has collected all the ancient traditions and popular songs, in his power.

These often assist in illustrating historical documents; while such documents, with the accounts of the best informed historians, form a body of history, well deserving

illustration. Along the Rhine each country has not only its own history, but, its own traditions; and these occasionally correct each other. The author defers his critical examination of the confidence to which they may be entitled, to the end of each volume.

The work begins with a sketch of the origin and course of the Rhine, of the mountains and territories on each bank, and of the fertility and picturesque beauties of the valley through which the Rhine runs. The heights of the mountains are given from data calculated by Professor *Milttenberg.

The fourteen books of the history, which include the matter of these three volumes, (the first of the series) begin before the time of Julius Cæsar, and conclude at the close of the middle ages. The last book is allotted to the state of public information and to the progress of knowledge in the countries bordering on the Rhine, down to the discovery of printing—1440 to 1450.

The History of Modern Times will form the subject of the following volumes, (two or three additional.) The work is accompanied by Genealogical tables, and includes anecdotes in great numbers, and of all kinds: also portraits, characters, &c. which render the perusal equally amusing and interesting. The whole is arranged in Synchronical order, as far as the author's materials enabled him.

PRUSSIA.

Accession to the Royal Library.

M. de Dietz, Counsellor of Legation, a learned orientalist, has bequeathed to the Royal Library, at Berlin, his whole collection of books and manuscripts, on condition that they should form a distinct department, under the name of the Dietz Library.

Among the MSS. in number about a thousand, is a collection of materials procured by Laurent de Santen, adapted to the illustration of Ovid, Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius; also several MS. copies of Virgil, and preparations for future editions of Horace, Cicero, Sallust, and Suetonius.

Among the Oriental MSS. are a Koran written in Cufic characters; the Biographical Dictionary of *Ibn Chalikan*, in three Volumes; a MS of the *Shah Nameh* of *Ferdussee*; the history of the Tartars by *Abulgazi*, in the Mongol language; and several oriental pictures. The collection of printed books, in number about 15,260 volumes, is very rich in oriental performances; also in classic authors, in editions ancient and modern, with notes written in

the margin. There is also a copy of the second edition of Meninsky's Vocabulary of the Persian and Turkish, and Arabic languages, with a number of marginal and supplementary notes. M. Dietz has expressed a wish that some learned orientalist would undertake to publish them, in two volumes, folio, under the name of their collector.

The collection of medals, which includes among others, all the coins of the Ottoman Sultans, has been united, according to the will of the testator, to the Royal Cabinet of Medals.

RUSSIA.

The Musical Journal of Leipzig announces "*An Asiatic Musical Journal*," published in a part of the world hitherto but little thought of in the line of journalism—at Astrakan! the Editor is M. Ivan Dobrowsky, Music Master to the Gymnasium, in that city. The work will contain according to the prospectus.—A collection of romances, songs, airs, and national dances, Armenian, Persian, Indian, Kirguise, Tartarian, Georgian, Calmuck, Chinese, Bukharian, Circassian, Kabardian, Cossack, Nogai, Lesguise, &c. &c. All these pieces will be published in full score, and at the same time accommodated to the piano forte. It is intended to appear in monthly numbers, which will be regularly sent to Petersburg. Twenty rubles is the yearly subscription. There can be no doubt but that this work will contain a number of curious pieces; and without knowing any thing more of it than the prospectus, we should think it might answer the purpose of some of our Music Shops to become acquainted with it.

SAXONY.

Water Mill: Stream unnecessary.

We can by no means pretend to vouch for the accuracy of the following statement, and, to say the truth, nothing short of actual experiment can justify it,—yet, the subject appearing to be of importance, and, at least, very ingenious, we have thought it our duty to submit the hint to the mechanicians and the public of our own country. *Beschreibung*, &c. Description of a new Mill, to be worked by Water, by J. F. Lange, 4to. pp. 14, with a large plate. Leipzig, 1817.

To work this mill, a stream of running water is not necessary; and it is preferable to all other mills whether worked by wind or by water, inasmuch as it does not suffer by changes of temperature, or weather; and that without artificial banks and rivers, it performs its operations as frequently, and

as regularly as can be desired. It has been tried and approved.

We are not uninformed that attempts of the same kind have been made among ourselves; but, that they have succeeded to the satisfaction of their inventors and employers, is more than we know: neither do we know what the powers of such constructions might prove to be when in operation; which is a very distinct thing from theoretic delineations, or working models.

SWEDEN.

Authentic Statistical Account.

It is but natural that the legislative body of any community, should desire to possess accurate information on the general state of the country it represents.—This, however, is not always easily procured; for, although each representative may be acquainted with the condition of his own constituents, yet he may not have correct conceptions of the condition of other parts of the realm. A deficiency of this nature was felt by the assembled States of Sweden, some years back; and that body expressed a wish for the means of forming an opinion; on the authority of official documents. It was in consequence of this wish, that M. P. A. Granberg, drew up a statistical account, which he has published, under the title of *Uthast til Svensk Statistik*, &c. Sketch and Plan of a Statistic Account of Sweden. Vol. I. pp. 152. Stockholm, 1816.

This first volume is divided into six chapters, of which the first contains a description of the country; i. e. of the divisions natural and political by which it is characterized. The extent of Sweden, including the islands of Gothland and Oeland, is estimated at 3,761 miles square, [these are Swedish miles, each equal to about fifteen English miles] of which the lakes of the interior occupy about 200 miles.

In the second chapter the author treats on the climate; in which he follows chiefly the observation of the learned Wahlberg: this chapter contains interesting remarks on the limits of vegetation.*

The third chapter is allotted to an account of the natural productions. These include twenty genera, or nearly sixty species of quadrupeds. The sheep yield a good wool. The flocks of water birds are very considerable, but the number taken is by no means in proportion, perhaps from want of skill in those who engage in this pursuit. The entire productions, animal and vegetable, are not sufficient to supply the consumption of the country, notwith-

standing the progress made and making by agriculture. Since the year 1748, the importation of grain has never been less than 200,000 tons annually. The artificial grasses are but little in favour.

In the fourth chapter the author delineates the natural and moral character of the natives.

The fifth treats on arts and industry. Agriculture has got forward within a few years, and great extents of the country have been broken up, in some parts. The fishery is not very active, and is followed with less spirit in the Baltic than in the North Sea. The number of seamen and of vessels has lately decreased, sensibly: in 1814 the Swedish ports possessed 1,100 vessels; but in 1815, this number was reduced to 1,036. The forests are not sufficiently taken care of. The produce of the mines, 560 in number, was taken at about eight millions of crowns, in 1815. The manufactures of cloth furnished in 1814 no greater quantity than 183,000 ells of fine cloth, and 124,000 ells of ordinary cloth, which is far from being adequate to the demands of the population. The same may be said respecting the manufactures of silk and cotton. The value of the whole produce in manufacture, was calculated in 1814 at 5,622,129 crowns.

The sixth chapter contains accounts of the cities, their population, the state of industry, the public contributions paid by each place. A statistic table, or general view of the whole, accompanies the volume.

The Gatherer.

No. XIX.

"I am but a gatherer and dealer in other mens' stuff."

Anecdotes of the Royal Family.

The following very pleasing narrative is from the third volume of "Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century," by John Nichols, F.S.A. a gentleman to whose industry, research and judgment, the literature of that Century is greatly indebted.

The late G. Hardinge, Esq. Chief Justice of Brecon, &c. was honoured with an interview with their Majesties at Windsor, in 1789, after the King's recovery, and the following are the very interesting notes of the conversation.

I arrived at the Queen's Lodge at twelve, and was carried to the Equerries' room; Col. Digby came to me, civil and gentlemanlike. He chatted with me for half an hour; and when he left me, said, 'he

* Comp. LIT. PAN. O.S. Vol. 10. p. 106.

would let the King know, through Gen. Harcourt, that I was there.' In a few minutes I was gallanted up stairs into Madame Schwellenbergen's dining apartment. There I found Gen. Harcourt, who is a very agreeable man. He told me, 'that when the King, (who was going to the castle to receive the address of the Clergy) should come out of his apartment, he would let him know, and receive his commands.'

In a quarter of an hour two royal coaches came to the door, and an Equerry handed the Queen into the first. The King followed her without a thought apparently of poor me. Princess Royal and Augusta followed. This filled the first coach.

No. 2. had Princess Elizabeth and a Bed-chamber Woman. Then afoot, my friends Digby and Harcourt. When they were flown, the porter came to me, and said, "Gen. Harcourt had named me to the King; but that his Majesty, being in a great hurry, had said nothing. That if I pleased, I might wait his Majesty's return; which, the porter said, "would be in an hour and an half." This, I thought, was as much as to say, "If you go you will not be missed." In half an hour Mrs. Schwellenbergen's German footman came to lay the cloth, and produced the dining apparatus. For want of occupation I formed an acquaintance with him, and learned that Madame Schwellenbergen sat at the head of the table, the Misses (Burney and Planta) right and left of her, and any visitor at bottom. The room is pretty enough and clean; but furnished with a cheap kind of paper, and linen curtains. Observing a large piece of German bread I fell to, and eat a pound of it. The hour and a half having expired, the Regals returned, and then I heard the Queen most condescendingly say, "Do find out Mr. Hardinge, and beg of him to come and see us."

Her butler out of livery came in to me, and desired me to follow him. I went through a very handsome apartment into another, most beautifully fitted up, with a ceiling of the modern work, "done," as the King told me, "in a week." Into this room I was shut, and found in it, standing by the fire, without any form, the King, Queen, three Princesses, and this Bed-chamber Woman, whoever she was, for I have not made her out, but liked her very much (because she seemed to like me.) It is impossible for words to express the kind and companionable good humour of the whole party; I almost forgot that any one of them was my superior. The King looked

15 years younger, and much better in the face, though as red as ever. He said a number of excellent things, and in the most natural way. The Queen, with amazing address and cleverness, gave a turn to the conversation, and mixed in it just at the right places. You will not believe when I tell you that I passed half an hour (at least) in the room.

The Princesses, looked, as they always do, the pink of good humour. The Princess Royal had a very fine colour, the two others were pale. The King did a very odd thing by the Princess Royal; but I loved him for it. He said, "he would ask me, as a man of taste, what I thought of the ceiling? and then called upon the Princess Royal to explain the allegorical figures on the ceiling; which she did, blushing a little at first in the sweetest manner, with a distinct voice, and great propriety in her emphasis. This one trait would of itself demonstrate how very kind they were.

The King began by asking me "how I could run away from London, and give up my fees?"—I told him "that I never minded fees, but less when they interfered with my sense of duty to him."—The Queen then came up to me, and said, "You have less merit in the visit, because a little bird has told me that you are on your way to your Circuit."—This produced the topic of my Circuit; and the King said, that "he understood Moysey* to be a good man in domestic life."

We then went slapdash into politics, Queen and all. The King laughed heartily at the *Rats*, by that name; and said, "they were the boldest rats he ever knew, for that all the calculation was against them. Even ***** said, it was probable I should recover: not that I *am* recovered, according to *some* of them. And yet I have read the last Report of the Physicians, which is a tolerably good proof that I am well.—By the way, your uncle (Lord Camden) is considerably better; and I flatter myself that my getting well has done him good."—I then said, "that I had left him in some alarm, how he was to wear the Windsor uniform with a tie-wig over it, from the fear that he should be mistaken for an old General that had fought at the battle of Dettingen."—The Queen said, "Oh, I plead guilty to that; and I see you enjoy it. I said Hardinge will enjoy it; for, though he is good-natured, he loves a little innocent mischief."—The King then told me the whole story of the conference with Mr.

* The present First Justice for Brecon, &c. and Mr. Hardinge's successor.

Pitt; commended the House of Commons, and said, "his illness had in the end been a perfect bliss only to him, as proving to him how nobly the people would support him when he was confined."—This tempted me to say, "that it was no political debate, but the contest between generous humanity and mean cruelty, and it interested human nature." The King seemed very much pleased with this idea, and worked upon it. I commended the conduct of the Bishops, and it made them laugh. Said the King, "You mean to commend it as a wonder." He talked over Lord North, and the Duke of Portland. He talked of the Chancellor Loughborough, and even Mr. Baron Hotham. He said, "You are almost the only man who loves the land for its own sake." Then we talked of Mrs. Siddons, Jordan, &c. and the Queen said, "Siddons was going to Germany, to make the English find out by her absence that she was good for something." Then we flew to Handel; after which the King made a most gracious bow, and said, "I am going to my dinner." I was near the door, made a low bow to the females, and departed."

Sympathetic Venison.

Sir Kenelm Digby, in a discourse delivered by him at Montpellier, on Sympathy (which is full of whimsical positions), affirms, that the venison which is in July and August put into earthen pots, to last the whole year, is very difficult to be preserved during the space of those particular months which are called 'Fence Months', but when that period is passed, nothing is so easy as to keep it 'gustful' (as he words it) during the whole year after. This the eccentric discourses reasons on, as a fact, and endeavours to find a cause for it from the sympathy between the potted meat and its friends and relations who are courting and capering about in its native park.

The Greenlander's Belief.

The Greenlanders believe in a Superior Being, and the immortality of the soul. This Being, whom they call Torngarsuk, is, according to their description, rather evil than good. He cannot be eternal, as he is said to have a great grandmother, a terrible woman, who rules over the sea-animals, often summons them to her, and thus deprives the inhabitants of their support. Neither is he considered as the creator of the world, for the world, they think, arose of itself, and the first Greenlanders grew out of the ground. Some make Torngarsuk a spirit; others say, he is like a beast; others, that he resembles a man.

Some affirm that he is immortal; others, that a certain noise can kill him. His abode is very deep in the earth, where living is agreeable, and provisions abundant. So different are their ideas of this being; but they neither love nor fear him; nor do they adore him. When they are in health, their fishery successful, and they have nothing to trouble them in other respects, Torngarsuk is quite indifferent to them. Only when they are ill or unhappy, or the sea-animals leave the coast, they have recourse, not to Torngarsuk, but to their Angekok, who is in connexion with him. The Angekok then asks his advice, and brings the answer. They believe in the immortality of the soul, and that its state, after death, is better than the present, and happier for them all; for, according to their ideas, they will be all happy then, without distinction. They, indeed, believe that there are two places of abode after death, one in heaven, the other under the earth, but both happy; they, however, consider the subterranean abode as the happiest, where only those come who have suffered much distress in this world, or have done great services to their fellow-creatures; the souls of all the others come into heaven. The soul is, indeed, of the nature of a spirit; but it has something material about it; something delicate and soft which may be felt. It may become sick; and, in this case, the Angekok can take away the sick part, and put something healthy in its room; it may be lost, and then he can give a new one. The northern lights are the souls of the deceased, playing at ball in heaven.

Saxon Anecdote.

Prince Antoine, the present heir apparent of the throne of Saxony, is a person of extremely reclude and monkish habits, frequently enjoining himself to the performance of the most rigorous penances (though his whole life is a series of ceremonies), and bestowing almost his entire income in donations to the monasteries. The King, his father, himself a strict disciplinarian, has often remonstrated with him on his excessive bigotry, but without any other effect than that of increasing it. In the year 1810, the confessor of this Prince persuaded him that his good works would be incomplete, unless he consummated them by a pilgrimage to Jerusalem; but, well aware that the King would never consent to the project, he instigated the Prince to propose to his father to send him on some minor doctrinal embassy to the Court of Rome, from whence he might secretly undertake the journey. The Prince followed this advice, but the King rejected

the proposed embassy, and, suspecting something of the real design, strictly forbade his son leaving Dresden, on any pretence whatever. In this dilemma, the confessor hit upon another expedient, and, carefully computing the number of paces between Dresden and Jerusalem, the enthusiastic Prince actually performed the pilgrimage, with unremitting zeal, in his apartments, under the close superintendence of the confessor and some other monks of the order.

Lord Paget's Axioms.

In a common-place book formerly belonging to William Lord Paget, and now in the possession of his descendant Lord Boston, are the following axioms:

Fly the Courte,	Lerne to spare,
Speeke little,	Spend in measure,
Care less,	Care for home,
Devise nothing,	Pray often,
Never earnest,	Live better,
In answer cool,	And dye well.

The noble writer was successively the confidant of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth; and may be supposed to have steered his course with safety through the dangerous commotions which agitated both Church and State in those eventful reigns, by strictly following the above axioms.

Earthquakes—Pyramids.

The Emperor Joseph II. heard every body who pretended to discover to him any thing useful. By this means he often lost much precious time. Baron Calisius once begged an audience to propose to the Emperor a matter of great importance; it was granted him: the conversation was as follows—

Calisius.—The city of Comorn in Hungary has the misfortune to be visited nearly every five years by earthquakes, which have often occasioned great damage, and still expose it to the utmost danger, and threaten it with total destruction. Now, I have remarked, that in Egypt there never were nor are any earthquakes. But as Egypt differs from other countries only in having pyramids, it follows that pyramids must be sure preventatives of earthquakes.

The Emperor.—So then it would be good to build some of these edifices in Hungary?

Calisius.—This is my humble proposal, and I here present your Majesty a plan how they may be erected.

The Emperor.—But have you calculated the expence?

Calisius.—No: but I believe for three or four hundred thousand florins two hand-

some pyramids might be built; a little smaller indeed than those in Egypt.

The Emperor.—Has the city of Comorn so much money?

Calisius.—No: but I hope your Majesty will contribute, and the rest might perhaps be raised by a subscription.

The Emperor.—Well, I have nothing against it. If a suitable place can be found, which is fit for nothing else, and you will undertake the work on subscription, begin to build as soon as you please; but I cannot fix the amount of my subscription before I see at least one pyramid quite finished.

A Bird like a Man.

I have read of a bird, says Dr. Fuller, in his *Worthies of England*, which hath a face like, and yet will prey upon, a man, who coming to the water to drink, and finding there, by reflection, that he had killed one like himself, pined away by degrees, and never after enjoyed itself.

A Monkey's Sagacity of Smell.

A lady of my acquaintance, says the author of a Paper in the *Transactions of the Royal Academy*, at Copenhagen, had a favourite monkey, and the monkey, in return to his mistress's kindness, was so fond of her, that he would scarcely ever leave her. But his admirable and nice smell in distinguishing contagious distempers, was no doubt the cause of his shewing a different inclination. The measles became epidemic in the country, and the lady fell sick of them. For some days before, when there was no indication of sickness, the monkey abandoned his mistress, and would not appear in her chamber, as if by the acuteness of his smell he had been sensible she would soon sicken. As soon as she was well, he returned to her with the same familiarity. Some time after, the same lady had a slight fever, but without any appearance of malignity. The monkey remained with her as a constant companion, and seemed thus to have a clear perception of the difference of distempers. His persevering also in the last conjuncture might have been of advantage to his mistress, if it be true, as it is said, that the flesh of the monkey is a good febrifuge for the lion.

Peter and Mary.

The whimsical perverseness of Dr. Soames, Master of Peter-house, Cambridge, towards the close of the 16th century, deprived the college, over which he presided, of a handsome estate.—It seems that Mary, the widow of Thomas Ramsey, Lord Mayor of London in 1577, after conferring several favours on that foundation,

actually preferred to settle five hundred pounds a-year (a large income at that period) upon the house, provided it might be called "The College of Peter and Mary." "No!" said the capricious Master, "Peter, who has lived so long single, is too old now for a female partner."—"A dear jest," says Fuller, "to lose so good a benefactress." For the lady, disgusted at the Doctors fantastic scruple, turned the stream of her benevolence to the benefit of other public foundations.

Susceptibility.

Persons of refined understandings, though they have many griefs to contend with—griefs which appear more severe in proportion to the elevation of their souls—yet are they susceptible of many joys entirely distinct from and superior to those which fall to the lot of common mortals. To such, the ous of life may be said less to offend their taste than the sweets delight it!

When sorrow wounds the feeling heart,

It seems as tho' its keenest dart,

Inflicted there the pain;

But let us not enquire the cause,

Nor Him, who gave all Nature laws,

Presumptuously arraign.

For by the self same rule the soul,

Most open to its dark controul,

No tame, trite, medium knows;

But when the sun of pleasure beams

Like a vast shield takes all its gleams,

Till it as brightly glows.

HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS OF

Benevolence.

Homo sum;

Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR IMPROVEMENT AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF FEMALE SERVANTS.

Fourth Report.

The committee, in this FOURTH annual report of their proceedings, are encouraged to believe, that their expectations, in this department of philanthropic exertion, have not been illusive; but that much collateral, as well as direct good, has been effected, in drawing the attention of the public to subjects hitherto almost totally overlooked—the subject of female servitude; and, inducing, they hope, more consideration, forbearance, forgiveness, and benevolence toward a class of society, greatly deserving our sympathy, and in the moral welfare of whom the community is most deeply interested. It may be pleasing to the meeting to be informed, that a servant lately applied for a situation, to the registry, and brought with her, as a

proof of character, a silver milk jug, having a neat inscription expressive of the satisfaction of her master and mistress with her service of fourteen years! A service which she lost only through a diminution of the number of the family. This is one among a multitude of instances which come before the committee, and which shew that there are servants, who long retain their situations, and are respected in them!

As the London Society considers the Holy Scriptures to be an important guide to the heart and conduct of the servant, as well as to those of her employer, they have always given a bible, bound in calf, with a suitable gilt inscription, as their PRIMARY reward for acceptable service. An attestation was spontaneously borne, during the past year, to the greatly amended habits of a before well-disposed servant, between her receiving the bible, and her second gratuity. "She has greatly improved," says her mistress, in a note to the committee, "since she received the society's bible."

In the course of the last year, eighty-four bibles and two testaments, with the usual inscriptions, have been distributed to eighty-six servants, as gratuities, on their having completed one year's service with subscribers respectively, since their nomination in the society's books. One servant to whom a bible became due, declined accepting it, and left it as a donation to the society, as she had before obtained one from a Bible Association, to which she had subscribed.

As a great number of females apply at the registry, who from various causes cannot be sent to the subscribers—or if sent, may not be engaged by them; the committee, that no opportunity of improving servants, as far as instruction may do it, have latterly directed that every servant applying at the registry, shall be presented, either with the "Friendly Hints," or the society's paper, entitled "Maxims of Prudence." In most cases the former has been bestowed, wherever it was likely to be useful. Thus, the means, at least of information, respecting the duty of servants towards God and their employers, and themselves, are widely diffusing, and it is hoped, not without some good effect being produced, in the servants, and consequently some beneficial results to their future employers. In this way, by gift and sale, 2852 Friendly Hints, and about 5000 "Maxims of Prudence" have been distributed in the past year. They again seriously recommend the adoption of such tracts in Sunday and day schools, whereby

the children of the poor may be taught in detail the duties of servants.

During the past year 1391 servants have been registered, as wanting situations—134 of whom were never in service—and 597 situations requiring servants have also been put on the books: 433 of these have been supplied with servants.

The whole attentions of the registrar are by no means summed up in the numbers above stated. The names of servants applying at the registry, which are unwritten, are far more numerous than those which she records. Multitudes of women apply for services, whose very appearance, and obstreperous conduct, are disgusting; but, who are often, with difficulty sent away from the registry.

Much, that is truly painful, and yet that is important to be known, for the well-being of families, is frequently developed in the reported grievances of subscribers and servants. The committee think it right to mention, for the caution of the subscribers, that female procuresses will sometimes obtrude themselves as kitchen visitors. By means of their illusive conversations at these visits, worthy young servants, if in other respects answering their nefarious purposes, are made to undervalue respectable situations, and unknowingly to take services which those infamous creatures recommend, but which are absolutely ruinous to their morals and character, and real happiness through life!

It is also a known fact, that many keepers of chandlers' shops and greenstalls near respectable neighbourhoods, greatly interfere, in taking the part of servants, against their employers. These are not only the receivers of domestic articles that are purloined, but are, in common with ordinary register offices, the panders of vice for houses of ill fame, and for individuals of licentious character. These are continually decoying servants from respectable services to their utter ruin! It is therefore probable, that the society's registry, in the course of the last three years, has spared many young and unsuspecting persons from destruction, by placing them in the families of subscribers, who might, by another source of information, have been introduced to vicious connections; and thus, much good service has been preserved to the community, and honest comfort to individual females.

Many serious complaints are made by servants applying at the registry for situations, of the unusually short warnings and hasty dismissals, which they have been subjected to. Though it cannot be doubted but many of these servants have themselves

been grievously in fault, yet, where their characters for honesty and sobriety have been unimpeachable, the punishment of a hasty dismissal is certainly far too severe for any ordinary offence; inasmuch as it often wholly destroys their honest and comfortable prospects through life!! While a female domestic servant's character is vulnerable, at many more points, as it must be, than that of any other species of servant, a mere indiscretion, or a fault, that with a little forbearance, and remonstrance, might never be repeated, ought not to throw a domestic into the vortex of destitution and vice.

Society for the Improvement and Encouragements of Female Servants. From the 20th April, 1816, to the 19th April, 1817.

RECEIPTS.

Cash due to the Society, in hands of Treasurer last year	66	9	9
Subscriptions	510	6	0
Donations	3	3	0
Friendly Hints and Report sold	17	0	4
One Year's Dividend on Stock	25	0	0
One Year's Rent of part of Society's House in Hatton Garden	50	0	0
	£671	19	1

PAYMENTS.

Cash paid, sundry Expenses..	156	17	1
Printing Friendly Hints and Reports	44	4	0
Bibles and Pecuniary Rewards	122	7	4
Collector's Poundage, Advertisements, &c.	47	10	8
Purchase of £200. Stock, 5 per Cent	188	10	0
In Treasurer's hands, balance	112	10	0
	£617	19	1

The Society has now in the 5 per Cent. Navy Annuities, £600. Stock.

FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETIES.

These Societies have been encouraged by pecuniary aid from the British and Foreign Bible Society, or by its example. The number of copies of the scriptures, printed or printing by them, in various languages and dialects, aided by donations from the Society, is subjoined.

N.B. All Foreign Societies have purchased and distributed bibles, some to the amount of many thousand copies, but the exact quantity cannot be ascertained.

In addition to those printed by Societies, two Catholic clergymen have published more than 100,000 copies of the German New Testament.

Europe.

	Instituted	Bibles.	Tests.
1 German, at Basle	1804		
(1) German Bibles & Testamts.		40,000	15,000
(2) French Bibles & Testamts.		3,000	4,000
(3) Romanese Testaments, 2000 in each dialect		—	4,000
(4) Italian Testaments		—	3,000
2 Zurich	1812		
German Bibles & Testaments		8,000	4,000
3 Chur	1813		
Romanese Bibles & Testaments.		8,000	2,000
4 Schaffhausen	1813		
5 St. Gall	1813		
6 Aargovian	1815		
7 Bern			
8 Lausanne	1814	6,000	—
9 Geneva	1814		
10 Neuchâtel	1816		
11 Waldenses, at La Tour, ib.			
12 Hungarian, Presburg 1812			
Slavonian and Wendish Testaments		—	5,000
13 Königsfeld			
14 Württemberg, at Stuttgart 1812		13,000	7,000
German Bibles & Testaments			
15 Strasburg	1815		
German Bibles		10,000	—
16 Hesse Darmstadt	1817		
comprehending, among other auxiliaries, those previously formed at Michelstadt, in the Odenwald, and at Worms			
17 Ratisbon	1805		
German Testaments		—	60,000
18 Nassau-Homburg	1816		
19 Nassau, Duchy	1816		
20 Frankfurt	1816		
21, Berg, at Elberfeld	1814		
with Auxiliary Societies at Solingen, &c. and Bible Associations in the manufactories.			
German Psalters		8,000	—
22 Cologne	1814		
23 New-Wied and Wied Runckel	1816		
24 Waldeck and Pyrmont 1817			
25 Lippe-Deilmold	1816		
26 Hanover	1814		
with Auxiliary Societies at Osnaburgh, Aurich, Bueckeburg, and East Frisia.			
German Bibles		10,000	—
27 Bremen	1815		
28 Hambro-Altona	1814		
29 Lubeck (City of)	1814	10,000	—
30 Eutin, for the Principality of Lubeck	1817		
31 Lauenburg-Ratzeburg 1816			
32 Mecklenburg-Schwerin, ib.			
33 Rostock	1816		
34 Brunswick	1815		
35 Berlin	1805		
(1) Bohemian Bibles, 2 edit.		8,000	—
(2) Polish Bibles & Testaments.		8,000	4,000
36 Prussian	1814		
with Auxiliary Societies at			

Europe.

Potsdam, Dantzic, Halle, Breslau, Wesel, Cleve, Stralsund, and other places.			
German and Wendish Bibles and Testaments		23,000	3,000
37 Königsberg 1812; enlarged 1815			
Lithuanian Bibles & Testaments		3,000	3,000
38 Thuringian, at Erfurt 1814			
39 Eichsfeld	1815		
with an Auxiliary Bible Society at Nordhausen.			
40 Eisenach	1818		
41 Saxon	1814		
with Auxiliaries in Leipzig, Herrnbut, &c.			
German and Wendish Bibles.		13,000	—
42 Swedish, 1809; enlarged 1814			
with its Auxiliaries at Gotheburg, Westeras, Wisby, Lund, Upsala, Askersund, Hernösand, Skara, Carlstadt, and Wexio.			
Swedish Bibles and Testaments, on standing types		27,000	62,000
43 Norwegian	1816		
44 Danish	1814		
with Auxiliaries at Odensee, Aalborg, Kiøge, & Lyngbye.			
Danish Bibles		10,000	—
45 Icelandic	1815		
Previous to the establishment of this Institution, 5,000 Bibles, and 3,000 Testaments, were printed for the use of Icelanders, by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and 2,000 of the latter by the Society at Fuhnen.			
46 Sleswick-Holstein	1817		
with many important Auxiliaries.			
47 Rendsburg	1817		
48 Finnish, at Abo	1812		
Finnish Bibles and Testaments, on standing types		5,000	5,000
It is in contemplation to form Auxiliary Societies and Bible Associations throughout Finland.			
49 Polish, at Warsaw	1816		
50 Russian, at St. Petersburg 1813			
with its Auxiliaries at Moscow, Dorpat, Mittau, Riga, Revel, Yaroslaff, Arensburg, Voronez, Kamentz-Podolsk, Theodosia, Tula, Sympheropole, Odessa, Cronstadt, Wilna, Moghiley, Witepsk, Grodno, Minsk, Kostroma, Astrachan, Pscow, Pensa, Charkow, Saratow, Simbirsk, Resan, Taganrog, Bialostock, Tobolsk, Tcherkask, Wiatka, Kiew, Pernam, Twer, and Kasan.			

Europe.

These have undertaken the printing of the Scriptures in the eighteen following languages and dialects :

- (1) Calmuc; the Gospel of St. Matthew, in which language the Scriptures were never printed before.....
- (2) Armen. Bibles & Testmts.
- (3) Finnish Bibles and Testaments for the use of the Finnish Inhabitants in the Government of St. Petersburg
- (4) German Bibles with standing types.....
- (5) Ditto Catholic Testaments.
- (6) Polish New Testaments..
- (7) French Bibles & Testaments.
- (8) Slavonian Bibles and Testaments, for the use of Native Russians
- (9) Dorpatian-Esthonian Testaments
- (10) Reval-Esthonian Testmts.
- (11) Lettonian, or Lettish Testaments
- (12) Persian Testaments.....
- (13) Georgian Testaments....
- (14) Samogitian Testaments..
- (15) Antient Greek Bibles....
- (16) Modern Greek Testaments.
- (17) Moldavian Bibles & Testaments
- (18) { Tartar Testaments....
Do. Gospel of St. Luke
Ditto Psalters.....

Bibles.	Tests.
—	3,000
5,000	3,000
5,000	2,000
5,000	—
—	5,000
—	5,000
5,000	1,000
36,000	15,000
—	5,000
—	10,000
—	15,000
—	5,000
—	2,000
—	5,000
3,000	—
—	5,000
5,000	5,000
—	5,000
—	2,000
2,000	—
TOTAL	370,000 282,000

The Committee of the Dorpatian Society have begun to establish Bible Associations in the several parishes, under the superintendence of their respective pastors: these have been found of very great advantage among the labouring classes.

The establishment of Bible Associations has commenced at St Petersburg; and it is expected that the plan will be generally adopted throughout that metropolis.

51 Netherlands Bible Society, comprehending among others, the following districts, viz. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, Eekhuysen, Utrecht, Haerlem, Leyden, Dordt, Assen, Vlaardingen, Groningen, Delft, Leenwarden, Middleburg, Goes, Schiedam, Oud Reyerland, Zutphen, Alkmaar, Maassluis, Gorcum, Hoorn, Zwoll, Zirczee, Zalt Boemel, Breda, Amersfoort, Campen, Deventer, Edam, Putten, and Tholen.

A plan has been adopted, and in a degree carried into effect, for establishing, within the City of Amsterdam, and its environs, thirty two Bible Associations.

Instituted.

52 Malta Bible SocietyMay 1817

Asia.

- 1 Calcutta Auxiliary Society.....1811 with branches at Malacca, and Prince of Wales's Island.
- 2 Columbo (in the Island of Ceylon) ..1812
- 3 Bombay.....1813
- 4 New South WalesMarch 7, 1817
- 5 JavaJune 4, 1814
- 6 Amboyna1815
- 7 Astrachan1815
- 8 Tobolsk.....1817 } as Auxiliaries to the Russian Bible Society.

Africa.

- 1 Mauritius and Bourbon, Isles of1813
- 2 St. Helena, Island of1814
- 3 CaledonDec. 31, 1815
- 4 Sierra LeoneMay 16, 1816

America.

American National Bible Society, New York, May 11, 1816

About two hundred exist in the United States, several of which, as well as the above, have been aided by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Nova Scotia Auxiliary Society, established at Halifax, in November 1815, with Branch Societies, viz.

Annapolis, Antigonishe, Barrington, Douglas, Chester, Cornwallis, Cumberland, Hampshire, Horton, Londonderry, Parrsborough, Shelburne, Truro.

- Pictou1813
- Yarmouth and Argyle.....January 23, 1816
- Liverpool1817
- Prince Edward's Island1817
- Quebec1813
- Niagara1816
- Upper Canada Midland District, Feb. 17, 1817
- Berbee.....Nov. 15, 1815

West Indies.

- Jamaica Auxiliary Society of the People of Colour.....1813
- Antigua Auxiliary Society.....Feb. 9, 1815

Poetry.

SONG BY LORD BYRON.

The following song, we are assured by a correspondent on whose veracity we can rely, is the undoubted production of the noble Lord; and has only hitherto been circulated in manuscript.*

Fill the goblet again ! for I never before
Felt the glow that now gladdens my heart to
its core,
Let us drink !—who would not ?—since thro'
life's varied round,
In the goblet alone no deception is found.

* Some beautiful lines which appeared in No. XVIII. p. 129, we now find are written by Lord Byron, and we take the opportunity of correcting the misprint of the fourth line of the fifth stanza, which should be thus :

That mine—might only press it more !

I have tried in its turn all that life can supply—
I have bask'd in the beam of a dark rolling
eye—

I have loved!—who has not?—but what heart
can declare,

That pleasure existed while passion was there?

In the days of my youth—when the heart's
in its spring,

And dreams that affection can never take
wing;—

I had friends!—who had not?—but what
tongue will avow

That friends, rosy wine, are so faithful as thou!

The breast of a mistress some boy may es-
trange;—

Friendship shifts with the sunbeam—thou
never canst change;

Thou grow'st old!—who does not?—but on
earth what appears

Whose virtues like thine still increase with
its years?

Yet, if blest to the utmost that love can be-
stow,

Should a rival bow down to our idol below,
We are jealous! who's not?—thou hast no
such alloy,

For the more that enjoy thee—the more they
enjoy.

Then the season of youth and its vanities past,
For refuge we fly to the goblet at last;—

There we find!—do we not? in the flow of
the soul,

That truth as of yore is confined to the bowl!

When the box of Pandora was opened on
earth,

And Misery's triumph commenced over Mirth;
Hope was left!—was she not?—but the goblet

we kiss,
And care not for *hope* who are certain of bliss.

Long life to the grape! for when summer is
flown,

The age of our nectar shall gladden our own;
We must die! who shall not? may our sins

be forgiven,
And Hebe shall never be idle in Heaven.

SONNET

Written at the Chateau de Clarens.

(Inscriptive.)

Stranger! if from the crowded walks of life
Thou lov'st to stray, and woo fair solitude
Amid her woodland haunts—silent to brood—
Apart from worldly vanities and strife—

"O'er nature's charms and see her stories un-
roll'd,"

Let this sweet spot thy roving steps arrest.
Say—dwells the canker care within thy
breast?

Lake Lemn murmuring o'er its sands of gold,
Shall soothe thee with soft music—and thine
eye—

Albeit unused to glisten with delight—

Survey the scene here opening on thy sight,
With raptured gaze:—O! if *beneath* the sky,

Stranger to mortal man such seat be given,
What may *he* hope who strives to merit
Heaven!*

A. A. W.

* The thought with which this Sonnet con-
cludes is from the Italian of Laura Battiferra.

Fra me dicendo—se vago è il mortale
E fragil' Mondo, che dever' esser quello
Che sara sempiterno ed immortale?

Scelta II. 107.

STANZAS.

"I'll be that light unmeaning thing,
That *smiles* with all, and *sweeps* with none."

LORD BYRON.

'Tis past—the dark struggle is o'er,
Soon, my bosom shall cease its complaining—
Soon, my sighs shall be utter'd no more,—
Soon, no tears my pale cheek shall be
staining!

I will join the light laugh of the crowd,
The bowl shall afford me relief—
If I sigh—it shall not be aloud,
And then—rather from passion, than grief!

The feelings which once were my pride,
It shall *now* be my care to expel;
But, whatever henceforth may betide,
Nought shall folly's gay smiles e'er dispel—

No—Fate, since I've suffer'd the worst,
Thy darts now are pangless to me—

And my heart—tho' too stubborn to burst—
From its fetters of grief shall be free?

Yes! again will I mix with the throng;
Be mirthful—or seem to be so—

With the dance—festal goblet and song,
From my breast chase the shadows of woe;
And should thoughts of the past still pursue
me,

They may wring, for the moment, my brow—
They may pain—but no more shall subdue me,
For no longer in sadness I'll bow!

A. A. W.

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SONG.

Can I forget the hours of bliss,
That fled with love and thee?
Can I forget the parting kiss
Thy fondness dealt to me?
Can I forget the tender ties,
That bind our souls together—
Thy last sad looks—thy farewell sighs,
And prove my "faith a feather?"

No, no, the dove its plume may change,—
The summer-rose, its bloom—
But mine's a heart that cannot range,
Nor cool—save in the tomb!
No, no, by all the pangs I've proved,
By joys—remember'd ever!—
I feel—tho' e'en no more beloved—
I could forget thee never!

A. A. W.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE CAPT. TUCKEY.

[From the Narrative of the Expedition to the Zaire.]

The following biographical sketch of Capt. Tuckey, is contained in the introduction to the Narrative of the Congo Expedition, noticed in our last No. (p. 390,) and will form an acceptable addition to our account of that work, as well as a just tribute to the memory of an enterprising and meritorious officer snatched away in the prime of life.

James Kingston Tuckey was the youngest son of Thomas Tuckey, Esq. of Greenhill, near Mallow, in the county of Cork, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. James Kingston, rector of Donoughmore, and sister of the present vicar-general of the diocese of Cloyne. He was born in August 1776; and his parents dying during his infancy, he was left under the care of his maternal grandmother, who placed him in the first grammar school in Cork; here he soon distinguished himself by an ardent and inquisitive mind, and was making considerable progress in his studies, when his inclination took a turn for the sea service, from which it could not be diverted. His thirst after knowledge was ardent, but his mind was romantic in the extreme. With an eagerness natural to youth, he panted after a life of adventure: and the course of his voluntary reading being directed to the perusal of voyages of discovery, and nautical research, he quickly imbibed a predilection for the naval profession; a predilection whose growth, fortunately for the British navy, when once

it has taken root, is not easily checked. The period when Mr. Tuckey fixed his choice of a profession being that of profound peace, and no opportunity being afforded for entering the navy, he was allowed by his friends to undertake a voyage, on trial, to the West Indies in 1791; after which he ventured upon a second to the bay of Honduras, in which he caught a fever, that had nearly deprived him of life.

On the breaking out of the revolutionary war, soon after his return, he was received on board the Suffolk, commanded by Captain Rainier, at the recommendation of Captain, afterwards Sir Francis Hartwell, a relation by the father's side. In that ship he proceeded to India, and was soon rated master's mate; he was present at the capture of Trincomallee from the Dutch, and received a slight wound in the left arm, from the splinter of a shell, while serving in the batteries; he assisted at the surrender of Amboyna, "famous," as he observes in a letter to his friends, "for Dutch cruelty, and English forbearance." On this occasion, a fate more general, though less horrible in its complexion, was about to be inflicted on the Dutch, by the native chiefs, had not the English undertaken their defence and protection. To assist in this humane purpose, Mr. Tuckey was stationed in a brig to cruise off the island; and on firing a gun at a party in arms assembled on the beach, it burst, and a piece striking him on the wrist, broke his right arm. Having no surgeon on board, (he writes) "I was obliged to officiate myself, and set it in a truly sailor like fashion, so that in a week after it was again obliged to be broken, by the advice of the surgeon." Mr. Tuckey never completely recovered the use of this arm.

From the intense heat and the suffocating smell of an active volcano, to which they were exposed in Amboyna Roads for ten months, where they experienced the evils of famine and sickness in addition to that of rebellion, they were glad to escape to Macao, where, in the month of January, they found the weather so intolerably cold as several times to have snow. From hence they proceeded to Ceylon; and when at Colombo, on the 15th January, 1798, a serious mutiny broke out on board the Suffolk, then bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Rainier, in the quelling of which Mr. Tuckey exerted himself with so much success, that though wanting eighteen months for the completion of his servitude to qualify him for a lieutenant's commission, the Rear Admiral appointed him, the following day, acting lieutenant of that ship: from her he was removed to the Fox fri-

gate; and when belonging to that frigate, but being at Madras in a prize, intelligence was there received that *La Forte*, a French frigate, was cruising in the bay of Bengal. His Majesty's ship *Sybilie* immediately prepared for sea, and Mr. Tuckey, with a small party of seamen belonging to the *Fox*, volunteered their services in her. In the night of the 28th February, they fell in with their opponent, and after a most brilliant action of two hours, frequently within pistol shot of each other, *La Forte* having lost all her masts and bowsprit, struck to the *Sybilie*. In this action Lieutenant Tuckey commanded on the fore-castle. Captain Cooke was mortally wounded, and Lieut. Hardyman, who succeeded to the command, observes, "the scene which presented itself on *La Forte*'s deck was shocking; the number she had killed cannot be accurately ascertained, as many had been thrown overboard during the action, but from every calculation I have been able to make, the number killed must be from 150 to 160 men, and 70 wounded; the first and second captain, the first lieutenant, with several other officers, are included among the number killed. The *Sybilie* had only 3 men killed and 19 wounded, two of whom died afterwards."

La Forte was the largest frigate in the French navy; she mounted 52 guns, 24 and 12 pounders, and had 420 men. The *Sybilie* mounted 44 guns, 18 and 12 pounders, and had 370 men. In an action with a ship of such superior force, in which so dreadful a slaughter was sustained on the part of the enemy, the vast disparity in the number of killed and wounded affords a striking instance of the great advantage which English coolness possesses over the momentary ardour of French impetuosity, and, at the same time, shews what may be effected by good seamanship and good gunnery. After this action Mr. Tuckey returned to the *Suffolk*, and received from the Admiral a new acting commission for his meritorious conduct.

In August 1799, he was sent by the Admiral, in the *Braave*, with dispatches for Admiral Blankett, then commanding a squadron in the Red Sea. At the Seychelles islands they captured a ship proceeding to Europe with an embassy from Tippoo Sultan to the French Directory. The ambassadors concealed themselves several days in the woods, where they were discovered by Mr. Tuckey, for which he received a French general's sword as the only share for this capture, he being only a passenger in the *Braave*. On his arrival in the Red Sea, Admiral Blankett had

quitted it for India; and he rejoined his old ship, the *Fox*, which was left to guard the straits of Babelmandeb. On the return of the Admiral in 1800, he intended to visit Sir Sidney Smith at Cairo, on the supposition of the French having evacuated Egypt, under sanction of a convention with that officer; and in that idea, sent Mr. Tuckey in the *Fox* to Suez, to proceed over land from thence with letters for Sir Sidney; but on his arrival at Suez, he found it in possession of the French, in consequence of Lord Keith's refusal to permit their embarkation. He therefore returned to Bombay. The excessive heat of the Red Sea seems to have laid the foundation of a complaint which never left him. He writes from Bombay, "it may surprise you to hear me complain of heat, after six years broiling between the tropics; but the hottest day I ever felt, either in the East or West Indies, was winter to the coolest we had in the Red Sea. The whole coast of 'Araby the Blest,' from Babelmandeb to Suez, for forty miles inland, is an arid sand, producing not a single blade of grass, nor affording one drop of fresh water; that which we drank for nine months, on being analyzed, was found to contain a very considerable portion of sea salt. In the Red Sea the thermometer at midnight was never lower than 95°, at sunrise 104°, and at noon 112°. In India the medium is 82°, the highest 94°."

Towards the latter end of the same year he again proceeded with the expedition to the Red Sea, contrary to the advice of the faculty, and arrived at Juddah in January 1801; but in the course of a month his complaint of the liver returned, and his health suffered so many severe shocks that he was reduced to a skeleton, and obliged to make his way back to India, where the physician of the fleet advised him to return home, as the only means of his accomplishing his recovery; and the Admiral entrusted him with his dispatches.

His native climate had the desired effect; and immediately on the re-establishment of his health he applied to the Admiralty for active employment; accordingly in 1802 he was appointed First Lieutenant of His Majesty's ship *Calcutta*, in which situation he served during the whole of her long and arduous voyage, the object of which was to form a new establishment in New South Wales. Here Lieutenant Tuckey had an opportunity of rendering very essential service, which was strongly acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Governor Colonel Collins, who transmitted to the First Lord of the Admiralty a most

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flattering testimony of his merits: and in particular for a complete survey he had made of the harbour of Port Phillip, and for his examination of the adjacent coast and surrounding country. He was also furnished by the Lieutenant Governor with letters of recommendation to Sir Joseph Banks. He reached England in 1804, and published an account of the voyage.

But the favourable testimonies he had received were rendered abortive by the capture of the *Calcutta* in 1805, on her homeward voyage from St. Helena (whither she had been sent to bring home some ships under her convoy) and by an imprisonment of nearly nine years in France. For the preservation of a valuable convoy entrusted to his charge, Captain Woodriff, with a conduct which, as truly stated by the Members of the Court martial, was "that of an experienced, brave, and meritorious officer," determined to sacrifice the *Calcutta* to the safety of his convoy, by first manœuvring so as to draw the attention of the enemy to one point; and, with this view, he offered engagement to the whole squadron of the enemy from Rochefort, one of which was a three-decker, and four others of the line. After a sort of running fight with *l'Armide*, the *Magnanime* came up, and this ship of the line he engaged for fifty minutes, frequently within pistol shot. By this time the *Calcutta* was unrigged and unmanageable, and had six of her crew killed and six wounded; and the *Thetis* frigate coming up close under her stern, Captain Woodriff was under the painful necessity of striking his colours; but the whole of his valuable convoy effected their escape. Captain Woodriff, after an imprisonment of eighteen months, was exchanged for a French officer of equal rank, but Lieut. Tuckey was kept till the termination of the war. The Court martial held for the loss of the ship "most honourably acquitted Captain Woodriff, his officers and ship's company;" and on this occasion the Captain delivered a paper to the court, which was as follows: "I cannot, Mr. President and Members of this Honourable Court, omit to express to you, how much I regret that the captivity of Lieutenant Tuckey, late first of His Majesty's ship *Calcutta*, should be a bar to the promotion he so highly merits; his courage, cool intrepidity, and superior abilities as a seamen and an officer, entitle him to my warmest gratitude, and render him most worthy of the attention of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty."

Lieutenant Tuckey was one of about forty lieutenants of the navy, who had cause to execrate the brutal inhumanity of the man, who for so many years tyrannized over France, and the greater part of the continent of Europe; those who had the misfortune of falling into his clutches, felt themselves at once cut off from every hope of advancement in their profession, and many fell the victims of despair. Not so, however, with Lieutenant Tuckey. He still kept up his spirits, and encouraged hope, being, as he expressed himself, on another occasion, "by no means addicted to contemplate the dark side of events: but as cheerful and happy as the possession of health, ease, and a satisfied disposition can make me." He married in 1806, a fellow prisoner, Miss Margaret Stuart, daughter of the commander of a ship in the East India Company's service, at Bengal. She also had been taken by the Rochefort squadron, on her passage in a packet to join her father in India.

Various applications were made at different times, for the exchange of Mr. Tuckey; but they proved fruitless, and he was doomed to remain a prisoner during the war: a sad consequence of that implacable spirit of hatred which actuated the ruler of France, and made him careless alike of the lives of his own, and of his enemy's prisoners! How many fair prospects were blighted and destroyed by the unfeeling obstinacy of this disturber of Europe!

In 1810, after considerable difficulties, and repeated refusals, Mr. Tuckey obtained permission for his wife to visit England, for the purpose of looking after his private affairs. Her object being accomplished, she obtained passports from the French government to return to her husband, and was landed at Morlaix; but counter-orders had been received at this port, and she was detained: and after many unsuccessful memorials, praying to be allowed to rejoin Mr. Tuckey at Verdun, and after a detention of six weeks, she was sent back to England. We have here another instance, in addition to the many on record, of the capricious cruelty of Bonaparte, which was equally exercised on either sex: and let it not be said by his advocates—strange, that such a man should find advocates, especially among Englishmen—that he knew nothing of such counter-orders. So it was said, with equal truth, in regard to the detention of Captain Flinders; for it is well known that, in all matters relating to the British prisoners, his ministers stirred not a step without his special directions.

On the advance of the allied armies into

France, in 1814, the British prisoners were ordered at a moment's warning into the interior; and Mr. Tuckey, with his two little boys, was obliged to travel, in the most inclement weather he ever experienced, to Blois. His youngest son was taken ill on the journey, and fell a victim to fatigue and sickness. "I had, indeed," says the father, "a hard trial with my little boy, for after attending him day and night for three weeks, (he had no mother, no servant, no friend, but me to watch over him,) I received his last breath, and then had not only to direct his interment, but also to follow him to the grave, and recommend his innocent soul to his God; this was indeed a severe trial, but it was a duty, and I did not shrink from it." Another severe trial was reserved for him, on his return to his family in England, on the final discomfiture of Bonaparte; he had the misfortune to lose a fine child, a girl, of seven years of age, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, after lingering several days in excruciating agony.

During his long imprisonment in France, Mr. Tuckey suffered considerably from tedious and harassing illness, aggravated by the cruel reflection, that the prime of his life was rapidly passing away, without the possibility of any exertion of his talents being employed for the benefit of himself, or his growing family. In the intervals of sickness, besides the education of his children, which was to him a source of pleasure and constant employment, his chief amusements were reading and composition. Severe as his fate was, he possessed a mind of too vigorous and active a turn to allow his spirits to sink under his unmerited misfortunes; the painful moments of his long imprisonment found some relief, in the laborious compilation and composition of a professional work, "undertaken to pass away the tedious hours of a hopeless captivity, alike destructive of present happiness, and future prospects." This work was published in England, shortly after his return, in four octavo volumes, under the title of "*Maritime Geography, and Statistics*." It takes a comprehensive view of the various phenomena of the ocean, the description of coasts and islands, and of the seas that wash them; the remarkable headlands, harbours, and port towns; the several rivers that reach the sea, and the nature and extent of their inland navigations that communicate with the coasts. The information thus collected is drawn from the latest and best authorities; to which is added his own "local and professional knowledge, acquired in the navigation of the seas that

wash the four quarters of the globe." A brief view is also taken of the history and state of the foreign and coasting trade of the colonies; the state of the home and foreign fisheries; of the national, and mercantile marine; and generally of all maritime establishments and regulations. It is a work of useful reference, and one that may safely be recommended for general information.

In August 1814, Mr. Tuckey was promoted by Lord Melville to the rank of commander: and in the following year, on hearing the intention of Government to send an expedition to explore the river Zaire, he made an application, with several other officers, to be appointed to that service; his claims and his abilities were unquestionable; he had stored his mind with so much attention to the subject of nautical discovery and river navigation, that he was considered as most eligible for the undertaking; but his health appeared delicate: he was, however, so confident that his constitution would improve by the voyage, and in a warm climate, and urged his wishes so strongly, that the Lords of the Admiralty conferred on him the appointment. How far his zeal and qualifications were suited to the undertaking, his Journal will furnish the best proof. That document is now given to the public, just as it came from the hands of its author. Not a sentence has been added or suppressed, nor has the least alteration been made therein, beyond the correction perhaps of some trifling error in grammar or orthography. The information it contains must have been procured under very unfavourable circumstances. Had he been permitted to penetrate further into the interior, or to return at leisure, and in health, from the farthest point even to which he ascended, his account of the country would have been much the more complete; but his zeal to accomplish the object of the expedition had completely exhausted him, and brought on the return of a disorder to which he had long been subject: still he held out to the last; and there is very little doubt, that if the accident which happened to his baggage canoe had not put an end to every possibility of his proceeding much farther up the river, that he would have gone on till he had sunk under sickness and fatigue, and left his remains in the interior of the country.

On the 17th September he reached the Congo sloop, and the following day, for the sake of better accommodation, was sent down to the Dorothy transport, at the Tall Trees. He arrived in a state of extreme ex-

haustion, brought on by fatigue, exposure to the weather, and privations. He had no fever nor pain in any part of the body; the pulse was small and irritable; the skin at times dry, at others clammy, but never exceeding the temperature of health. On the 23th he thought himself better, and wholly free from pain, but shewed great irritability, which was kept up by his anxiety concerning the affairs of the expedition. On the 30th the debility, irritability, and depression of spirits became extreme, and he now expressed his conviction, that all attempts to restore the energy of the system would prove ineffectual. From this time to the 4th, when he expired, his strength gradually failed him, but during the whole of his illness, he had neither pain nor fever; and he may be said to have died of complete exhaustion, rather than of disease. He had deceived himself, it seems, by the confidence which he felt in the strength of his constitution. The surgeon states that, since leaving England, he never enjoyed good health, the hepatic functions being generally in a deranged state; yet he was always unwilling to acknowledge himself an invalid, and refused to take such medicines as were deemed at the time to be essentially necessary. On his march into the interior, the symptoms became much aggravated, and he was prevailed on by Doctor Smith, to take some calomel; afterwards opium was found necessary, and lastly, the bark.

The few survivors of this ill-fated expedition will long cherish the memory of Captain Tuckey, of whom Mr. Fitzmaurice, the master, who succeeded to the command, observes, in reporting his death,—"in him the navy has lost an ornament, and its seamen a father. But his benevolence was not confined to the profession of which he was so distinguished a member. A poor black of South Africa, who, in his youth, had been kidnapped by a slave dealer, was put on board the Congo, while in the Thames, with the view of restoring him to his friends and country, neither of which turned out to be in the neighbourhood of the Zaire, and he was brought back to England. This black was publicly baptized at Deptford church, by the name of Benjamin Peters; having learned to read on the passage out by Captain Tuckey's instructions, of whom he speaks in the strongest terms of gratitude and affection. He was generous to a fault. A near relation observed, "that a want of sufficient economy, and an incapability of refusal to open his purse to the necessities

of others, have been the cause of many of the difficulties which clouded the prospects of his after life,"—that "he knew nothing of the value of money, except as it enabled him to gratify the feelings of a benevolent heart."

In his person Captain Tuckey was tall, and must once have been handsome; but his long residence in India had broken down his constitution, and, at the age of thirty, his hair was gray, and his head nearly bald; his countenance was pleasing, but wore rather a pensive cast; but he was at all times gentle and kind in his manners, cheerful in conversation, and indulgent to every one placed under his command. In him it may be fairly said, the profession has lost an ornament, his country has been deprived of an able, enterprising, and experienced officer; and his widow and children have sustained an irreparable loss.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PRINTING.

The following communication from the ingenious patentee of some very important improvements in printing presses, and in other matters connected with the typographical art, demands all the publicity which we can give to it, and is eminently worthy of public attention.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,

Of all improvements in Mechanics the first object must undoubtedly be, to effect by a method as good or better than at present in use, the same purpose at a Reduced Expense: but in doing this, too little consideration has, in most cases, been had for those who have generally been doomed to suffer to an extent proportionate to the success of the Invention; namely, the Journeymen;—who, having been brought up and attached to a business by seven years servitude for the benefit of the masters and their employers, have at least a moral claim to a share of support from their trade while it has an existence:—what is now offered is free from this serious objection to the introduction and encouragement of more Machinery at a time when Trade and Manufactures are suffering under a state of universal depression; and therefore one very valuable property of the present Invention is, that the object is attained, not by mechanical power alone, but aided by the industry and judgment of laborious workmen, in their proper vocation.

The main object however to be attained

is, *Reduction of Expense*;—and this I undertake to effect to full as great an extent as the Steam Engine Press, and still to employ the regular Journeymen and Apprentices; yielding at the same time equal Wages to them and Profit to the Master, as heretofore: and all this, not only without in any degree sacrificing the quality of the Work, but on the contrary performing it in a superior manner.

The operation consists in the working off both formes (or sides) of a (single) sheet at one time, and with one impression, upon Paper of double size, viz. Double Royal, Demy, Crown, Post, Foolscap, &c., by the means of a Printing Press of adequate dimension; and by the same action, without any increase of labour, time, or motion, at the moment the impression is given to the paper, it is divided to the usual size of single Royal, Demy, &c.; and this with such undeviated precision of line parallel to the pages, as no cutting by the most careful hand can ever attain to. The apparatus may be affixed, at pleasure, to a common royal size press, which may thus, upon the same principle, be made to work (and cut) double foolscap: the divisions may be carried still further for cutting into three, four, six, eight, &c. parts.

Another most important benefit gained by this Plan, is, that the Work will admit of every gradation and quality of printing (with a proportionate degree of saving), from the most economical, to the most splendid, in Paper, Ink, and Workmanship: and that at no greater risk of making waste paper, spoiling the work, or giving short numbers, than the usual mode of the best press-work.

It only remains to give a general idea of the advantage upon the article of PRESS-WORK which this Patent will afford to the Trade, and the Public:—namely, upon Demy, Crown, &c. the saving will be from TWENTY to TWENTY-FIVE per cent.—upon Foolscap, THIRTY to FORTY per cent.

The effecting, by the same number of hands, a greater quantity of work in a given time, may often be of equal, or even more, importance as the saving of expense.

Having at the present time some Works in hand printing by the Patent Apparatus, ample demonstration can be given of the effect and certainty of its operation.

Another improvement, worthy of attention, is the *Patent Stereotype-Plate Riser*. The Patent embraces some material improvements in the mode of *blocking*, or mounting Stereotype Plates to the necessary height for printing, by materials which

can be instantly adapted either to the smallest or largest pages required; and which, although of little weight, will, from their construction, so effectually resist all pressure that can possibly be applied, that (supposing the Plate once made perfect in uniform thickness,) no possibility remains of one part ever printing fainter than another from any defect in the mounting; which is the usual case where wood (which will alternately expand or contract as more or less subjected to moisture) forms any material part of the apparatus. The Profession will be supplied with this article of my Patent, independent of the foregoing, at a trifling expense when compared with that of procuring the metal blocks commonly used; which, being provided for the various-sized pages occurring in the routine of business, must be of serious amount, particularly when of the best workmanship, and turned with any degree of accuracy. By the proper application of my *Risers*, PERPETUAL REGISTER is insured for the whole work, without the least trouble to the Pressmen. I can therefore undertake the working of Stereotype Plates at a still farther reduction from the usual rate; and the same principle will apply to Works kept standing, where the Type is the property of the Bookseller, &c.

The Patent includes some other Improvements in the machinery and process of Printing; viz.—CHASES, necessary to obviate the inconvenience of excessive size of Double formes—GIRTHS, with which the most heavy Press can be run in and cut with the greatest ease—COVERING and VELVET-PLATING, for the Tympan, to give a clear and soft Impression, &c.; but these things being more of technical than public utility, I have thought the enrolled Specification the only place for inserting particulars.

T. C. HANSARD.

Peterborough Court, Fleet Street,
June 13, 1818.

AMUSEMENTS AT VIENNA.

[From Bright's Travels.]

The *Prater*, the Hyde Park of Vienna, is situated on a large island formed by the Danube, and is a very magnificent ornament to the city, and a delightful place of recreation for its inhabitants.

The principal drive is between double rows of horse-chestnut trees, and is above two miles long in a straight line. Many other drives and walks intersect the woods, but all the intervening space of turf and

grove, with the exception of some preserves for game, is open to the pedestrian. The grand avenue terminates at one end, in extensive public walks, called the Augarten, where a large building is constructed with rooms for entertainments, and saloons for public balls and concerts; while the garden, which affords a variety of arbours and recesses for tables in the open air, is laid out in avenues formed by cut hedges and magnificent trees, and occupies a space equal to half the city of Vienna.

Near to the grand drive of the Prater are several houses for refreshment, and some buildings for public amusement;—a circus for exhibitions of horsemanship,—a panorama,—several houses for what are called in Germany Carousels, from their resemblance to horsemen in a tournament; or, as we should term them, merry-go-rounds,—and a very high and extensive scaffolding for the display of fire-works, near to which is erected a kind of open theatre for the spectators. The whole island is adorned with elms of large and beautiful growth; but as it is flat and low, there are near the banks of the river many alders and willows, the latter of which have attained a most unusual size. To this delightful place the people flock in crowds, even during the winter, if a bright day invite them; but, as the spring advances, and the trees begin to cover themselves with leaves, and the days begin to lengthen, these visits are more general, and the hour of retiring becomes later. At this season it is not unusual to see a double unbroken row of carriages extending for at least a mile, each preserving the exact line, to which it is strictly kept both by custom, and by the interference of men in the livery of the police, who are stationed at regular distances.

The assemblage of carriages in this procession is singularly varied. As the Emperor of Austria passes in one direction, driving the Empress in a phaeton, with a pair of quiet horses, and a single servant standing behind, the Count Trautmons-dorf, the master of the horse, is passing in the contrary direction, with a curricule or barouche and six. Immediately before the Emperor the carriage which impedes his progress is a fiacre, hired by a little shop-keeper to take his wife and child an airing in the Prater. Behind him, scarcely restrained by his orderly example, are the impatient wheels of a tilbury, guided by a young English lord; next follows a sort of truncated chariot, with a notch cut in

the front to receive a coachman, folded in an old cloak, with ornaments of coarse fur, a large mishapen cocked hat, edged with tarnished lace, and a short crooked pipe stuck in one corner of his mouth. This carriage was hired by a young Polish count at the rate of twelve shillings per day, to be constantly in waiting for him. The next carriage is an open landau, with four horses, very plain, scarcely respectable; it contains the King of Prussia and three of his diplomatic corps. Then the carriage of a wealthy banker; next a green *brisch*, in which two young men are lounging at their ease;—the cockade is Sardinian. The next is a chariot and four, with two postilions in blue, with cocked hats; the livery is that of the Prince Liechtenstein. Then follows an open carriage, with two very pretty women, well dressed, but rather gaily for the place;—no one knows who they are. This curricule and pair, fitted out in the English style, and followed by two out-riders, is the Prince N. Liechtenstein; and this handsome English carriage, driven four-in-hand, which breaks a little from the line, is the English Ambassador's. On the turf gallops the Emperor of Russia upon a large grey horse, and with him Prince Eugene Beauharnois, subduing a fiery black. The Emperor is dressed in a blue coat and buckskins, and is followed by a single groom. Those who now spur their horses into a gallop,—follow a hare,—or, leap the rails!—who does not know the country to which they belong? Now a carriage draws up to the side of the houses of refreshment, and the Pasha of Widdin alights with his companion, and followed by a servant carrying his hookah; all are dressed in full Eastern costume, and the Pasha is going to enjoy his pipe over a cup of coffee. In short, the carriages and costumes of the whole of Europe, both civilized and uncivilized, were at this moment to be seen in the drive at Vienna. The numerous tables which stand beneath the groves of trees are filled with mixed parties; they generally look like families; some of the females have brought their work. A few officers in uniform sit in groups, and, as they smoke, quietly enjoy the passing scene. Advancing into the wood, and leaving the grand drive, numbers of the common people are seen sitting at the tables smoking and drinking beer, or thronging about the buildings of the carousels, to which a trumpeter from time to time calls their attention; while, in an adjoining room, music invites the soldier and his sweetheart to mingle in the rapid waltz.

ANIMATED PICTURES.

This species of exhibition has been lately introduced in many parts of the Continent, and was, during the Assembly of the Congress, more than once made the subject of court entertainments, in which some of the highest nobility performed. The nature of these exhibitions is, to represent by groups of living figures, the compositions of celebrated sculptors or painters. With this view, the part of the apartment or theatre, beyond which the tableau is to be placed, is darkened, and on raising a curtain, figures are discovered dressed in the costume which the painter has given them, and firmly fixed in the attitude which his pencil had prescribed. The light is skillfully introduced, and other objects arranged, so as to give as nearly as possible, the effect of the original painting. After some minutes the curtain drops to give the performers time to rest, and relieve themselves from the painful attitudes which they are often obliged to maintain, and the curtain again drawn up, discovers them still in their characteristic postures. When the spectators are supposed to be satisfied with one picture, another is introduced, and thus several are exhibited in succession. This generally forms only a part of the evening's amusement, and is either accompanied by a theatrical performance, or, if in private, by dancing and music.

A recent traveller describes a striking variety of this entertainment. At a certain hour in the evening, says he, in the midst of a splendid assembly, the folding doors of another room were suddenly thrown open, and what appeared to be a beautiful collection of wax figures, was displayed to our delighted eyes. They were placed on pedestals, in recesses, or in groups, around the room. They represented heathen deities, or the gnomes and fairies with which the poets have peopled the regions of imagination,—with all their emblematical accompaniments and their dresses, which were selected with the greatest taste; these figures were represented by persons whom nature had favoured in a distinguished manner; they preserved an unmoved firmness of attitude, and nothing interrupted the illusion they intended to create, but the animation of their eyes, and the smile which sometimes dimpled the cheek even of the rooted Daphne. To assert that this exhibition was beautiful, were to degrade its charms; it seemed to throw a magic

spell over the spectators; and the great difficulty was to induce them to retire, when it was actually necessary to relieve the figures from the painful position in which they stood.

FREEDOM OF ELECTION.

The following paragraph written before the commencement of the late election, may be considered almost prophetic of the disgraceful scenes which have recently occurred there.

As we were proceeding westward, (says the writer) my guide recollected that it was the time of the Westminster election; and wishing to shew me the madness of the political world, we bent our steps towards Covent Garden, which was already thronged with people. On approaching the hustings, we found one of the candidates speaking with a most vehement eloquence, and he was heard with great applause. His friend also, who followed, was received with attention, though his voice was feeble; but the next speaker was saluted with almost universal groans and hisses; insomuch that had he possessed the lungs of a Stentor, he could not possibly have been heard. "How do they know," said I, "whether the gentleman be right or wrong, if they do not hear him?"—"That is no matter," said my guide; "he is of the unpopular party, and must not be heard."—"But these men profess to love liberty."—"So they do, to that degree, that they wish to engross her to themselves, and are extremely jealous lest others should enjoy her." Among the most noisy and turbulent, I observed a number of fellows with clubs in their hands, and cockades in their hats, continually vociferating the name of their favourite candidate, and connecting with it, either the King and Constitution on the one hand, or Liberty and Reform on the other. "What are these men," said I, in a whisper to my companion. "They are hired," replied he satirically, "to preserve the peace, and maintain the freedom of election."—"To clear the way to the hustings, and to see that every elector has free access to vote according to his conscience."—"Yes, if he be of their party; otherwise to knock him down, that he may not vote on the wrong side of the question."

Insane World, pp. 31, 32.

National Register :

FOREIGN.

AFRICA : WEST.

Devils' Houses.

The inhabitants of an island at the mouth of the Rio Pongas, lately visited by Mr. Bickersteth, the assistant secretary of the Church of England Missionary Society, display more than usual marks of superstition in their mode of worship. They have houses for the adoration of the Devil or departed spirits, in every town, and several images of Devils to which they offer sacrifices. The House of Spirits, or Devil's House, consists of a small hut, three or four feet high, raised on posts, and thatched with straw, far meaner than the poorest hovel. Beneath this roof is a nest of termites, or large ants; or there are sticks set upright. On the top of the nest or sticks are placed stones; and there are generally by the side a broken plate and a broken jug or bottle.

Before these Houses the blood of bulls, goats, or cocks, is sprinkled; and a libation of palm-wine is poured out, and an offering of fruits or rice occasionally made.

The posts, are each about a yard and a half high. On the top of one is fixed the bottom of a broken bottle: in the hollow of the bottle are a few stones, which serve as another representation of the Spirits whom the natives worship: the fixing of one of these posts is another method of defending their towns. Into the head of the other a small axe is stuck: the Natives take hold of the handle of the axe, and repeat a form of words, in order to procure from the Spirits a prosperous day! This was seen among the Bulloms. So degraded are these people in their notions of God and of his worship! Yet they are very kind and hospitable; and, if the Slave Trade, carried on among them by Europeans, did not set one man against another, they would soon gladly open their towns for the preaching of the Gospel, as the Missionaries have found by experience. When Mr. Bickersteth visited the Bago Town, the people were very kind. They brought fish and a cock, as presents; and in order to get some palm-wine for him and the Missionary Nylander who accompanied him, a man quickly mounted a high palm-tree, by the help of a hoop which goes round the tree, and against which he presses his back. In this manner they mount very rapidly, and fetch down the wine, which has distilled from gashes or

holes which they make in the head of the tree, into a bottle placed to catch it.

AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

Bankrupts—numerous.

The New York Evening-Post of a late date contains a list of "insolvents advertising for the benefit of the act in this State." It occupies two columns, and contains nearly 400 names of Bankrupts in one State, that of New York, advertising their insolvency at one time.

French settlers.

Natchitoches (Louisiana) March 16.—Some persons, arrived from Gaveston, just report in that quarter an extraordinary assemblage of French gentlemen, with a large quantity of warlike stores, as well as farming implements. Near 3,000 more were expected: they came principally from Philadelphia: all their packages were marked for Mobile. Gens. Lallemand and Rigau are amongst them. They cautiously avoid offending our Government. The views of these people are not understood: but it is conjectured that they are going to some place beyond the Rio Grande, (perhaps Tampico) to possess and occupy a country which may hereafter become an asylum for discontented Europeans. Before the arrival of these Frenchmen, the place was occupied by Laftite, the younger, and his party, who had brought in some prizes of great value, particularly a Spanish ship from Campeachy, of 450 tons, with a cargo worth 360,000 dollars.

AUSTRIA.

Corn and Wine.

For these thirty years past, says an article from Vienna, there has not been a more fruitful and productive harvest and vintage in Austria than we have reason to expect this year. Already, on the 5th of April, we had every where in our fields, even those where snow lay last year at the same time, the finest ears on the corn. The vines have already shoots six inches long. Our apricots are as large as small hen's eggs, and the trees heavily laden with fruit. The price of corn falls in an extraordinary manner: the Vienna *metze* costs only five florins in paper.

FRANCE.

New Schools.

From the Report read at the late public meeting of the Society for the Improvement of Elementary Instruction, it appears, that the number of schools established on the new plan now amounts to 269; of which 239 are for boys, and 30 for girls.

The reason of this great disproportion is, that the principal institution for girls was not opened till 15 months after the elementary school for boys. Of the 369 new schools, there are 219 in towns, and 150 in villages. The rural schools have not hitherto multiplied so rapidly as those in the towns, as it is but natural, that improvements should be longer in penetrating to country places, which moreover possess fewer resources for defraying the first establishment. Of all the schools formed on the new system, that at *Nantes* is upon the largest scale. In general those in the towns number from 150 to 400 pupils, and the village schools from 60 to 125. Thus it is computed, that this institution affords instruction to at least 60,000 children. The Society continues to publish monthly a number of its *Journal d'Education*, which gives an account of its proceedings, and of the progress of elementary instruction.

Paris—Sir Joseph Banks.

The Academy of Arts, Sciences, and Belles Lettres, at *Dijon*, have nominated the Duke of Sussex one of its Honorary Foreign Members, and caused a Diploma to that effect to be forwarded to his Royal Highness. The same compliment has been conferred upon Lord Holland and Sir Joseph Banks.

GERMANY.

Execution of Banditti.

A band of Desperadoes, about thirty in number, had for many years practised the most alarming and extensive midnight deductions upon the south bank of the Elbe; their numbers either defying attack, or their dexterity eluding the vigilance of the officers of justice sent in pursuit of them. At length the cruelties inflicted by them upon their victims, most frequently unprotected females, and of a description too dreadful and indelicate to relate, for the purpose of extorting a discovery of concealed property, roused the neighbourhood to exertion, and led to the detection of the offenders. The leaders, and chief proportion of these wretches, proved to be farmers, many of them wealthy; and residing in a line extending along the Elbe, from *Stickenbittel* and *Cuxhaven*, through the towns of *Ottendorf* and *Nergehouse* to *Frieberg*, embracing a tract of about 30 English miles. Their operations were usually conducted upon a system, which, in a few hours would collect the gang, and enable them to carry on their villainous designs on a most extensive scale. Their chief, named *Koster*, with his lieutenant, *Lander*, and his own son, third in com-

mand, all lived on their respective farms, at *Stickenbittel*, *Koster* wore a cocked hat, and very appropriately assumed the title of *Napoleon*, by which he was usually addressed by his comrades.

The apprehension of the six principal miscreants had taken place so long since as the latter end of the year 1815; but having been tried by the laws of *Hamburg*, according to the established practice the whole of the evidence, with the sentence, was submitted to the head professors of the university of *Göttingen*, whose confirmation or judgment is seldom obtained in less than from one to two years; leaving the culprits in a state of suspense, which usually terminates in indifference or forgetfulness of their approaching fate. Such was the cause with these unhappy wretches: after a long confinement and hard labour in the castle of *Ritzebittel*, on the 26th April, 1817, the confirmation of their sentence arrived, with directions for its immediate execution. *Koster*, sen., and *Lander* were condemned to the block, and the others to perpetual and various periods of imprisonment, viz. to 12, 15, and 25 years.* On the judgment being publicly read by the Licentiate, the Governor pronounced the sentence in the following words: "The law is spoken, the stick is broken, sinners you must die;" at the same time breaking a small stick of about 12 inches in length, painted black with white ends, as usual on such occasions. On this declaration the executioner, *Hannings*, stepped up with his attendants to two condemned robbers, telling them they were now left to him, and that on Monday the 28th, they would lose their heads; his assistant very jocosely assuring them that they could not have fallen into better hands than his master, who could relieve them of their heads in a moment, and without any pain. On the Monday morning they were conveyed from the castle in a waggon to the fort at *St. Stickenbittel*, where, upon a small eminence, the sentence of the law was first inflicted upon *Lander*, who, being placed in a chair, a handkerchief was tied over his eyes, and a black ribband under his chin and over his head, and held up by the assistant, when, with one blow of a two-edged sword, the executioner severed his head from his body, amidst the acclamations of the spectators. The blood issued as from a fountain, and a glass being filled with it, was drank in the presence of the

* In Germany, the 24 hours confinement is reckoned as two days, the criminal being liable to be put to labour either in the day or night: the real term is thus shorter by one half than the nominal time of imprisonment.

multitude by a young woman, named Wel-ling, as an infallible cure for apoplexy. Koster's execution immediately followed, in a similar manner—when the executioner holding up the two heads, and taking off his cap, saluted the people, being greeted with loud applauses and clapping of hands. To a person who has witnessed the solemnity of an English execution, it was not the least revolting part of this ceremony to see the wretched sufferers unattended by any clergyman, and incessantly plied with liquors to a state of complete intoxication. Although we do not profess an unqualified approbation of our own criminal code, we cannot refrain from a comparison which certainly must be gratifying to us as men and Englishmen.

ITALY.

Neapolitan Monetary Decree.

Naples, April 30.—Ferdinand I., by the grace of God, King of the Two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, &c. Infant of Spain, Duke of Parma, Placentia, Castro, &c.

After a mature examination of the decree of the 10th of August, 1814, by which the French restored the ancient monetary system of the kingdom, common at all times to our dominions on both sides of the Faro (straits that divide Sicily from the Continent), and abolished the computation by livres and centimes established by them in 1811, we have seen that its dispositions, regarding the gold coin, far from following had overturned it, and that no other system conformable to the sound principles of political economy had been substituted in its place. Therefore, desirous to form a monetary system complete in all its parts, and founded on the sacred principle of promoting the prosperity of our beloved subjects, and wishing likewise to consolidate into one law that part of the ancient ordinances which we think worthy of being preserved, we have resolved, on the proposition of our Minister of Finance, and with the recommendation of our Council of State, to sanction the following law, which we declare sanctioned accordingly:—

TITLE I.—GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

Article I. The monetary unit of our kingdom of the Two Sicilies, by which prices and every species of value in coin are computed, has the name of a ducat. (*ducato*). The matter of which it consists is a piece of silver weighing 515 Neapolitan grains (*acini*), equal to 416 161-1000th Sicilian grains (*cocci*), or 22 943-1000th grammes, and of the fineness of 833 1-3d parts of pure silver to 166 2-3ds of alloy; or, in

other words, 5-6ths of pure silver and 1-6th of alloy.

Art. 2. The ducat is divided into 100 parts, which have the name of *grana* in the part of our dominions on this side the Faro, and *bajocchi* on the other side. All the divisions of the ducat below ten centimes, or ten *grana*, have their value represented in copper coin. From ten centimes upwards their value is represented in silver coin. The multiples and sub-multiples in silver have always the same title, and their weight is geometrically proportioned.

Art. 3. The allowable variation is limited to 3-1000th parts, more or less than the standard fineness. Silver coin exceeding or falling short of this standard more than 3-1000th parts, shall not be put into circulation by the Mint.

Art. 4. Silver coin shall not be received by weight, nor can the pieces be refused as falling short of the standard, unless they are visibly *Clipped*, understanding by that term an impairing of their legal contour (*contorno*).

Art. 5. All *agio* is prohibited in the exchange of silver pieces for silver pieces, though not in the exchange of gold and silver coins against each other respectively.

Art. 6. Every *grano* in copper is divided into ten parts. These tenths in Naples receive the name of *cavalli*, and in Sicily are denominated *piccioli*.

Art. 7. States the proportion of Neapolitan *acini*, and Sicilian *cocci*, in the *grano*.

Art. 8. The gold coin has the correspondent value which Government authorises, and that which shall be subsequently coined will be raised to the fineness of 996 parts of pure gold in the thousand, which corresponds according to the ancient mode of valuing the fineness of gold to 23 904-1000ths in the carat of 24.

Art. 9. The new gold coin will not be issued with a greater variation than one thousandth part above or below the standard.

Art. 10. All the gold, silver, and copper coins that have issued up to the present time from our Mints of Naples or Palermo, shall remain in circulation according to their nominal value. Gold coins alone, as well old as new, shall be received by weight.

Art. 11. A constant and invariable permission is granted to export from the kingdom freely any sums in gold or silver coin.

Art. 12. A permission is likewise granted to melt it for exportation or otherwise.

Art. 13. The Spanish hard dollars are allowed to circulate at the rate of 12 *carlini*, and four *grana* of Naples. The prices of

the divisions of the dollars are likewise fixed by this article.

Art. 14. States that the Minister of Finance will publish an ordinance to regulate the intrinsic value of foreign coins relatively to Neapolitan on the principles of this decree.

TITLE II.—SILVER COIN.

Art. 15 From this day forward there shall be coined only in silver, the four following kinds of pieces:—1st, The *carlino*, of the weight of 51 Neapolitan accini; fifty *carlini* will form a mark of the Mint; the variation allowed above or below the standard weight, is, 41 accini in the mark: 2dly, The piece of two Neapolitan *carlini*, or Sicilian *tari*, with a proportionate weight, &c.: 3dly The piece of six *carlini*, weighing 309 accini, or 15,765 grammes: and, 4thly, The piece of 12 *carlini*, weighing 618 accini, or 27,532 grammes, with an allowance of proportionate variations from the standard.

TITLE III.—GOLD COIN.

Art. 16 There shall be coined in gold, henceforward, the following denominations of pieces, with proportionate weight:—1st, The *onnette*, of the weight of 85 Neapolitan accini, or 3,786 grammes, in value equal to three ducats: 2d, The piece of 5 *onnette*, weighing 425 accini, or 18,933 grammes of the value of 15 ducats: and 3d, The piece of ten *onnette*, with proportionate weight of the value of 30 ducats.

TITLE IV.—COPPER COIN.

Art. 17. The copper pieces shall be, 1st, the half *grano*, vulgarly called *tornuesse*, of 70 accini, or according to its Sicilian denomination, the half-bajocco: 2d, the *grano*, or bajocco: 3d, the piece of 2½ *grana*, and, 4thly, the piece of 5 *grana*, or *bajocchi*.

The fifth title of this ordinance regulates the inscription to be struck on the different species of coin; and the 6th, the mode of assaying the metals at the Mint, and certifying by the proper officers the weight and fineness of the pieces.

SWITZERLAND.

Phenomenon in La Valais.

Lausanne, May 29.—About the valley of Bagnes, the lake has been greatly increased. From the 14th to the 24th, it rose to an elevation of 21 feet, so that its depth, even where it is most shallow, is about 200 feet. Its length, which is proportionably increased, is thought to be 7,500 feet. On the 24th, the level of the lake was 25 feet below the gallery, and 65 feet below the lowest part of the ice-bank. The dreadful dangers, to which the workmen have been exposed, during the former

week, from the *avalanches*, and the fall of great stones on the side of Mauvoisin, has only retarded, not stopped the operations. The greatest obstacle, is the water so considerably increased by the melting of the snow: every stroke of the axe causes it to spout out. The top and portions of the gallery form a number of fountains, at the temperature of melting snow, which instantly penetrate the clothes of the workmen, and greatly retard the extraction of the snow and ice. These waters have also prevented them from finishing the two bridges, by which it was intended to come at the level of the gallery, in order to work in six points at once. At half-past five on the morning of the 25th, 381 feet of work were completed to form a gallery, and there remained \$54 feet to be dug out. It was their object to finish it before the water had risen so high; but in case the water had even reached the gallery, they intended to continue the work, ascending by two galleries, and erecting a lateral one, by which it would be possible to remove the remains of that which is on the side of that lake. The work is constantly kept going—the labourers relieving each other every four hours, and the whole superintended by M. Venetsch, engineer of bridges and causeways in the Valais. A commission, composed of four members of the government of the Valais, permanently established at Bagnes, provides the payment for the workmen, and every other necessary.

National Register: BRITISH.

THE KING.

Windsor, June 7.—His Majesty has passed the last month in a very tranquil manner, and continues to enjoy good bodily health, but his Majesty's disorder is unaltered.

Princess Charlotte.—Mausoleum.

No intelligence of a similar description will be received with more pleasure by the public, than that which has been mentioned of a preparation of a Mausoleum, at Clarendon, under the direction of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, to the memory of his late consort. Mr. Backler is preparing windows of stained glass for this building; and a marble bust, to be placed in it, is also in forwardness. The design, which is Gothic, and by Mr. Hirt, was chosen by Her Royal Highness herself, and the spot was fixed on, and the building begun, also under her eye. The

spot was chosen as the first on which she had alighted at Claremont; and the design of the building, as begun by the Princess, was to commemorate her taking possession of the place. Prince Leopold has given it its present destination; and it will doubtless be felt that the circumstances we have mentioned give a deep additional interest to the edifice.

Seamen's Chapel.

This new Chapel (called by some *The British Ark*) is about 80 tons measurement. She came up under her ensign, jack, and pendant. The head is ornamented with a beautifully cut bust (esteemed an excellent likeness) of our venerable monarch, and is a tribute of gratitude to him, who, during a reign of unusual length, has been so friendly to the civil and religious liberties of all his subjects. She has three ascents by steps on each side. A large entrance door is also cut through her bow and another under her lower counter. Two stages, one forward and the other aft, which top, when required, turning on a swivel, render the access to the chapel by boats at once safe and easy, whether the tide be on the flood or ebb. Her main-deck is cut lengthways, covered by raised sky-lights, guarded by gratings. From her main deck there is the usual descent, by a companion, to a very commodious cabin, in which there is contrived a study for the retirement of the Minister, who will there find a suitable, though of necessity a limited, library. The former middle deck is cut also through lengthways, and now forms a fronted gallery for three rows of seats, to accommodate about 250 hearers; and in the hold are four rows of equally good seats, rising in the wings, for between 400 and 500 seamen. The large cabin, and a gallery descending from the cabin floor to the platform of the hold, is intended for the use of the Committee, &c.

The whole contrivance manifests much ingenuity and great zeal for the object of the Society; an object of no mean importance, the instruction of a neglected and very useful body of men in concerns of eternal moment; an object, for the prosperity of which we offer our best and warmest wishes. On the decks were many gentlemen and ladies, who wished to attend her to her place of mooring. The crews of the ships cheered her as she passed, and while the boat's crew returned the cheers with great animation, the colours were occasionally settled, and the gentlemen on board answered by taking off their hats. She is now moored permanently off Wap-

ping New Stairs. On her arrival at the London Dock Buoy, the company retired into the chapel, and with the water-men from the boats attending, and the people employed on board, formed the first congregation.

Roman Station ascertained.

About seven miles East of Grantham, by the Bridge-end turnpike, on the side of a hill commanding a view of the coast at Boston Haven, were lately discovered very considerable remains of ancient buildings, tessellated pavements, and other indications of a fixed military station of the Romans. Further search by digging and removing the earth continues to be made, and new subjects daily present themselves. Already various apartments have been laid open, and a high treat afforded to antiquaries, who are daily flocking to the spot. The interesting remains are in the parish of Haceby, and were first discovered by some labourers who were paring away the side of the road. They extend a considerable way into a field on the estate of Earl Brownlow. Tessellated pavements belonging to three distinct apartments near the road have been uncovered; and as the work of slow and careful search proceeds, similar ingenious and beautiful pavements are beginning to make their appearance at some distance, on the South-east side of the field. One of the apartments is a sudatory, flues and furnaces of which are very distinct. We understand that Sir Joseph Banks, and other competent judges, agree in opinion, that it is the *Crusennis* of the Romans which has been discovered. The place has, from ancient tradition, been called the "Roman Hill," but nothing had been before discovered to fix a belief of its having been occupied by that people as a residence or station. It is from *Causennis* that Camden derives the name of one of the three great divisions of this county, *Kesteven* (or *Cayceven*.) Its situation has been conjectured to be at Bridge Caster-ton; but it is now believed that the true situation is found at Haceby.

Sagacity of a Greyhound and Pointer.

A Gentleman in the county of Stirling, kept a greyhound and a pointer, and being fond of coursing, the pointer was accustomed to find the hares, and the greyhound to catch them. When the season was over, it was found that the dogs were in the habit of going out by themselves, and killing the hares for their own amusement. To prevent this a large iron ring was fastened to the pointer's neck by a leather collar, and hung down, so as to prevent the dog from running or jumping

over dykes, &c. The animals, however, continued to stroll out to the fields together; and one day the Gentleman, suspecting all was not right, resolved to watch them, and, to his surprise, found that the moment they thought they were unobserved, the greyhound took up the iron ring in his mouth, and, carrying it, they set off to the hills, and began to search for hares as usual. They were followed, and it was observed that, whenever the pointer scented the hare, the ring was dropped, and the greyhound stood ready to pounce upon poor puss the moment the other drove her from her form, but that he uniformly returned to assist his companion when he had accomplished his object.

Clandestine Marriages.

The amended Bill, for the better preventing clandestine marriages, recites the Act of the 25th of George II, and states, that injustice has arisen from it. "For remedy hereof, be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that in all cases when the marriage of any person under the age of twenty-one years shall have been solemnised by license, without the previous consent required in the above recited Act of the twenty-sixth of George II., if no suit shall have been instituted for the purpose of annulling or setting aside the same before the party or parties shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, or within one year after the party or parties so married have attained the age of twenty-one years, such marriage shall be good and valid to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

"And whereas in the twenty sixth of George the Second, above recited, it is further provided, 'That after the solemnization of any marriage upon a publication of banns it shall not be necessary, in support of such marriage, to give any proof of the actual dwelling of the parties in the respective parishes or chapelries wherein the banns of matrimony were published.' And whereas great mischiefs and inconvenience have arisen from the clandestine marriages of minors, under a publication of banns, in the churches and chapelries of parishes in which such minors have not been resident; and the purpose of the above recited Act has been by such publication of banns utterly defeated; be it therefore also enacted, that all marriages where either of the parties (not being a widow or widower) shall be under the age

of twenty-one years, which shall be solemnized under a publication of banns made in any other church or chapel than in the parish church or public chapel of or belonging to the parish or chapelry within the usual place of abode of one of the parties about to be married shall *bona fide* have been for fourteen days immediately preceding the publication of such banns, shall be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted, that if no suit shall have been instituted for the purpose of annulling or setting aside any marriage so solemnised before the party or parties so married shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, or such marriage shall be good and valid to all intents and purposes whatsoever. And be it further enacted, that this Act shall extend only to that part of the kingdom called England."

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. III.—*Parliamentary Reform—Habeas Corpus Suspension Act—Exchequer Bills.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 13.—Mr. Bennet presented petitions from Joseph Mitchel, of Liverpool, Thomas Evans, of Newcastle-street, and William Ogden, complaining of their sufferings under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and praying that the House would pass no Bill of Indemnity.

Sir F. Burdett also presented a petition from John Stewart, weaver, Glasgow, on the same subject.

Sir F. Burdett then presented a petition from some of the inhabitants of St. George's, Hanover-square, in favour of Parliamentary Reform, stating that the House of Commons did not, in any intelligible or constitutional sense, represent the people; that they were the instruments of a weak Administration, who had suspended the Constitution of the country, and punished the people at their pleasure. It then proceeded in these terms: "If the House would not listen to their complaints, or grant the required reform, they would most certainly resist paying taxes."

Lord Castlereagh moved that the petition be rejected.

Sir F. Burdett contended that if the petitioners were called upon to pay taxes which their Representatives had not imposed, the Constitution and Laws of the country should protect them from the payment of those taxes.

Lord Castlereagh again moved that the petition should be rejected; which was agreed to.

Sir F. Burdett then presented petitions from Bath, praying for Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments.

On bringing up the Report of the Committee of Supply, Mr. Tierney and Mr. Grenfell put several questions to Mr. Vansittart as to his intentions with regard to the repayment of the £6,000,000 loan from the Bank; to which he replied, that the repayment would commence on the 5th of April in money, and be continued in such proportions as would in no respect interfere with the question of the resumption of cash payments.

Lord A. Hamilton entered at considerable length into the existing abuses in the Scotch Burghs as to the election of the Magistrates, and the assessment of local taxes on persons who had no control over their expenditure. He adverted to the case of Montrose, which had its constitution arbitrarily altered by the Crown; and moved for a copy of the Act and Warrant of his Majesty in Council, dated September, 1817, relative to that Burgh.

Lord Castlereagh objected to the motion, as leading to the general question of Parliamentary Reform. The administrative powers of the Magistrates might be controlled in a Court of Law. What had been done as to Montrose was with a view to benefit, and not to injure the burgesses.

The Lord Advocate resisted the motion on the same grounds.

Mr. Abercromby, Sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. J. P. Grant, and Sir R. Ferguson, supported the motion, which was negatived without a division.

Feb. 16.—Lord Stanley presented a petition from a place in Lancashire, praying for the repeal of the Corn Bill, for a Parliamentary Reform, and for the dismissal of the Ministers; a petition from persons at Bolton-le-Moors, praying for regulations as to the hours of working in the cotton-manufactories; and a counter-petition from the manufacturers, which represented that parliamentary interference with the management of their trade was wholly unnecessary.

Mr. Phillips strongly supported the latter, as the petitioners conceived themselves grossly calumniated by statements which had been made by different persons, regarding the labour and the health of persons employed by them, and by propositions to interfere with them in the conduct of their own business.

The Chimney sweeping Regulation Bill went through a Committee, and the blank as to the period of abolishing the employment of climbing boys was filled up with "the 1st May, 1819."

Feb. 17.—Mr. M. A. Taylor dwelt at great length on the inconveniences experienced in the four northern counties from the Assizes being held only once a year. He also adverted to the severe pressure upon the twelve Judges, from the accumulation of business in the Courts of Westminster Hall, and the lengthened Sessions at the Old Bailey. As a remedy for the latter grievance, he suggested the appointment of two more Justices to attend the Old Bailey and the Assizes. As to the northern counties, he understood the Crown had already the power of issuing a commission for the holding assizes there twice a year; and he should therefore conclude with moving an address to the Prince Regent for issuing such a commission.

A conversation of some length occurred, in the course of which the Attorney-General and Lord Castlereagh expressed their reluctance to come at once to the conclusion proposed by Mr. Taylor, but were not indisposed to an inquiry upon the subject. He consequently withdrew his motion, giving notice that he should tomorrow move for the suggested inquiry.

Petitions were presented from James Leach and Benjamin Scholes, complaining of the hardship of their imprisonment under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill.

Lord Folkstone moved that the different petitions from the sufferers under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act should be entered as read; which being done, he proceeded to shew that it was the duty of the House to institute an inquiry into the conduct of Ministers, under the powers entrusted to them by that Act. During the last 120 years the Habeas Corpus had been suspended nine or ten times, but there was only one instance of an Act of Indemnity; and that was a precedent formed by the very same men who were now about to propose such a measure as a matter of course. They had grossly exaggerated the dangers of the country; and had done what even the Suspension Act did not warrant, by violating all the forms of law as to the apprehension, confinement, and discharge of numerous individuals. The Noble Lord adverted to the case of Francis Ward, and others, and observed, that Ministers had selected no victim whose fate and sufferings could more excite the attention or call forth the indignation of the country; that his Majesty's Ministers were all aware of the security they derived from the low rank of their prisoners. They seized upon them because they wanted victims of some kind to justify their measures, and it was not safe to lay hold of

others who would not have submitted so quietly to their fate, or have accepted of their discharge on such conditions, who could neither have been imprisoned nor turned out of prison without creating some noise. His Lordship concluded with moving, that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the truth of the allegations in the petition of Francis Ward, and report thereon to the House."

Lord Castlereagh said, that if the preceding Speaker had in the course of his speech confined himself, as he did in his motion, to the case of Francis Ward, he should not have objected to it; but the Noble Lord had departed from the grounds of his motion, and urged the necessity of a general investigation. He would contend that there was no instance in our history of the Habeas Corpus having been suspended without being followed by an act of indemnity. He denied that his Noble Friend, the Secretary for the Home Department, had been guilty either of cruelty or injustice: he denied that he had given his warrant for commitment without the evidence of credible witnesses, taken on oath: he denied that he had committed one individual on the testimony of the person (Oliver) so much alluded to by the other side of the House: he denied that a single arrest took place without not only having the depositions of credible witnesses, but the authority of the Law Officers of the Crown. But it was altogether a false view of the bill in contemplation, to consider it as a bill for the protection of the Ministers of the Crown: it was for the protection of individuals who had come forward to give information of the utmost importance to the security of the country, and without such protection no information could be had, as none would venture to offer it at the risk of his own safety. With respect to the hardships of imprisonment, of which so much had been said, this was no question to be entertained by the House without great irregularity: for those individuals who thought themselves aggrieved, had always their remedy at hand; the ordinary Courts of Law were open to them, and there was nothing to preclude them from bringing their action. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus only prevented trial during the operation of that measure. The Noble Lord then entered into the particulars of Ward's petition, and contended that they were a series of falsehoods and misrepresentations; and as to his pretensions to a religious and moral character, he was prepared to shew that this petitioner had been engaged in the most atrocious crimes. In 1816, two

persons were convicted and executed at Leicester and Nottingham, who made a full confession of their crimes a short time previous to their execution. Their confessions were taken by a Magistrate, and forwarded by Mr. Munday to his Majesty's Ministers. The confessions he would now read, suppressing all the names alluded to in them, except the name of Francis Ward. The first was the confession of Josiah Mitchell, who was executed at Leicester for a felony committed at Loughborough. In his confession he stated; "B shot A.—C. B. told me that Francis Ward had mentioned the thing to him on Saturday evening, and said there would be a deal of money in it: the workmen had offered to give one hundred pounds for the machinery. Several of us met at the Navigation Inn, and formed our plans. I received from 3 to 4*l.* from Ward, for acts I performed. Ward gave me 10*l.* for the part I took in destroying the works at Woodpeck-lane, in Nottingham. Our committee met at the Duke of York in Nottingham, Francis Ward was the treasurer. Ward belonged also to the Loughborough committee. Ward employed me to shoot a man who had refused to turn out, and offered 4*l.* as my reward." The Noble Lord requested that the House would not consider this as incredible; assassination was a crime bargained for, and set at a regular price, like a piece of stockings, or any other work. More than one Jury had convicted on evidence which shewed that 4*l.* was often the price for shooting a man. The confession went on, "Ward offered 10*l.* for shooting some of Kendal's men. He offered 10*l.* for shooting another master manufacturer: and 5*l.* for shooting one of his men for working. He offered a large sum for murdering the Judge at the last Assize. We met at the Jolly Bacchus, and when none agreed to do this, F. Ward took out a golden guinea, and said he was determined it must be done." The second confession was that of T. Savage, who was executed a few weeks after Mitchell. It corroborated the former confession. The Noble Lord trusted the House would now see the course of proceeding they were called upon to adopt; he trusted they must be aware of the true character of petitions of this sort, and that they would not, on *ex-parte* statements, go into the proposed inquiry; for the consequence of such an inquiry would be, either that Ministers must submit to all the charges brought against them, or abandon those who had given evidence on the faith of concealment to the vindictive attacks of those whom they had detected.

Mr. J. Limouy had stated that he could not go into the matter. Sir F. B. said, that the character of the present case had been whether it was a legal case. The question was, whether the prisoner and his friends were satisfied that the confession was true. The prisoner had been offered a deal of money in it: the workmen had offered to give one hundred pounds for the machinery. Several of us met at the Navigation Inn, and formed our plans. I received from 3 to 4*l.* from Ward, for acts I performed. Ward gave me 10*l.* for the part I took in destroying the works at Woodpeck-lane, in Nottingham. Our committee met at the Duke of York in Nottingham, Francis Ward was the treasurer. Ward belonged also to the Loughborough committee. Ward employed me to shoot a man who had refused to turn out, and offered 4*l.* as my reward." The Noble Lord requested that the House would not consider this as incredible; assassination was a crime bargained for, and set at a regular price, like a piece of stockings, or any other work. More than one Jury had convicted on evidence which shewed that 4*l.* was often the price for shooting a man. The confession went on, "Ward offered 10*l.* for shooting some of Kendal's men. He offered 10*l.* for shooting another master manufacturer: and 5*l.* for shooting one of his men for working. He offered a large sum for murdering the Judge at the last Assize. We met at the Jolly Bacchus, and when none agreed to do this, F. Ward took out a golden guinea, and said he was determined it must be done." The second confession was that of T. Savage, who was executed a few weeks after Mitchell. It corroborated the former confession. The Noble Lord trusted the House would now see the course of proceeding they were called upon to adopt; he trusted they must be aware of the true character of petitions of this sort, and that they would not, on *ex-parte* statements, go into the proposed inquiry; for the consequence of such an inquiry would be, either that Ministers must submit to all the charges brought against them, or abandon those who had given evidence on the faith of concealment to the vindictive attacks of those whom they had detected.

Mr. J. Smith, of Nottingham, bore testimony to the correctness of what Lord C. had stated as to Ward's conduct; but could not on that account refuse inquiry into the cases of the other petitioners.

Sir Francis Burdett said, the moral character of Ward had nothing to do with the present question, which was, whether he had been justly charged with treason, whether he had been legally committed, and legally treated under that commitment. The question was, who broke the law? The prisoners answered, the Noble Lord and his friends; but assertion would not satisfy the country, and the gaoler of Gloucester himself solicited investigation: the offenders, if such they were, were anxious for trial, even at the risk of their lives. But, said the Noble Lord, it is a great mistake to suppose that Ministers want indemnity; what they wish is, to cover their friends, Oliver, his fellow spies, and accomplice informers; in short, the Bill of Indemnity was admitted on the other side to be for the protection of those secret and infamous sources of private accusation whose purpose was to destroy the happiness and reputation of every honest man. Was it possible that at his time of day such an avowal should be made—that in England it should be professed that innocent men should be solitarily confined, cruelly tortured, and unjustly accused, and should never have an opportunity of discovering to whom they were indebted for all those deprivations and sufferings?

Mr. Wilberforce thought the character of Ward had much to do with the merits of the motion; and it appeared that several of the other petitions contained palpable falsehoods. All the antient free Constitutions had the means of providing against imminent danger, by lodging, for a time, extraordinary power somewhere; and surely some alteration in the ordinary mode of proceeding was required, when the people of England had resorted to assassination as a trade, as was the case with the Lud-dites, and when the life even of a Judge, venerable for his age, and admirable for his learning, had been threatened, if not attempted, while the perpetrators were to be rewarded by money raised in subscriptions raised in subscriptions of 5s. each.

Sir Samuel Romilly contended, in refutation of Lord Castlereagh's allegation, that, if an Act of Indemnity were passed, the petitioners would, as by that of 1801, be left without any remedy at law for all their unjust sufferings. There were in all eleven petitions. If two or three might be incorrect in their statements, were the rest to be passed by unheeded? Even the cha-

rafter of Ward, however bad, did not justify the severity of treatment he had met with under arbitrary confinement. What, too, could be a greater mockery and insult than the parading these men from town to town in open day-light, and loaded with chains; and what possible objects could be answered by such a wretched triumph, except to convince some miserable minds that some extraordinary plot existed against the State? As to the dictatorships of the antient Republics, did they not, he would ask his Hon. Friend Mr. Wilberforce, end in a perpetual dictatorship—in a tyranny never to be shaken off? And, for his own part, he believed most firmly, before God, that these continual and unjustifiable Suspensions of the Habeas Corpus would, (unless the House of Commons should do its duty, which it had not hitherto done) end in the complete ruin of our liberties.

Mr. Bathurst, Mr. H. Sumner, and the Attorney-general, opposed the motion; which was supported by Mr. Bennet and Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Lambie wished an inquiry to take place in an open Committee.

On a division, the motion was negatived by 167 to 58.

Feb 18.—In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Alderman Wood, with a view to the justification of the conduct of the city Magistrates, moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the prisons in the city of London.

After some observations from Mr. Bennet, Sir W. Curtis, and Mr. Warre, the motion was agreed to.

A Petition from Gloucester was presented against the use of climbing-boys in sweeping chimneys.

Lord Milton was of opinion that Mr. Bennet's Bill on this subject went too far, at present; there being many chimneys which could not be swept but by boys. The better way would be, to give a bounty on the use of machines, and to lay a tax on the use of climbing-boys, which would afford time for altering the chimneys, and effect, at length, the total discontinuance of climbing boys.

Mr. Bennet and Mr. Littleton thought that the two years already given were sufficient for altering the chimneys alluded to, which were exactly those that were most dangerous to the boys.

Mr. G. Banks moved for leave to bring in a Bill for making the buying of game penal as well as the selling of it.

Mr. Curwen and Mr. Warre opposed the motion, and contended that the whole

system of the Game Laws should be altered.

Sir C. Burrell was in favour of the motion; which, on a division, was carried by 60 to 28.

A Committee was appointed, to inquire into the propriety of holding Assizes twice a year in the Northern Counties.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Feb. 19.—The House having gone into a Committee on the 30 millions Exchequer Bills Bill, Lord Grosvenor expressed his surprise and regret at this immense issue of paper in a time of peace, and deprecated the maintaining of a standing army of 100,000 men, when the revenue did not, by many millions, cover the expenditure. He saw no reason for our now keeping an army in France.

The Earl of Liverpool said, when the proper time came, he would be ready to shew that the view which the Noble Lord took of our financial situation was erroneous. As to the issue of Exchequer Bills, it should be recollected that the interest on them was little more than 2 per cent. Every possible effort had been made, and still was making, to reduce our Establishments to the lowest scale; but the purposes of economy would not be promoted by withdrawing our troops from a country where no expence was incurred. With regard to the revenue, he assured the Noble Earl that it more than covered the expenditure.

In answer to some observations from Lord Lauderdale, Lord Liverpool explained that, in the assertion just made, he included the Sinking Fund as part of the revenue.

Lord King observed, that it now appeared that the Sinking Fund was only nominal, and did not discharge a shilling of the national debt.

Lord Liverpool conceived this idea of the Noble Lord to be erroneous; and was fully of opinion that he had a real and efficient Sinking Fund, notwithstanding that he had included it in the revenue.

The Bill then went through the Committee, as did the Malt Duty Bill.

Lord Carnarvon, at great length, contended that the Petitions of Drummond, Knight, Mitchell, &c. sufferers under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, should be referred to the Secret Committee, and concluded with a motion to that effect.

The motion was supported by Lord King, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lords Grosvenor and Holland; and opposed by Lords Sidmouth, Bathurst, and Liverpool.

The motion was negatived without a division.

ACCOUNT OF PISA AND SIENNA.

[From Milford's Observations on Italy.]

From Leghorn we proceeded on twelve miles to *Pisa*, which is situated in the midst of an extensive plain, so richly cultivated as to have the appearance of one continued garden. It stands on the banks of the river Arno, which, running through, divides it into two parts, nearly equal. The river is here of considerable breadth, and slow and majestic in its course, running through the town in a straight line. The commodious quays on each side, as well as the elegant palaces constructed upon them, are very ornamental; add to this the appearance of three bridges over the Arno, and there is formed altogether the most delightful *coup d'œil* imaginable. On the centre bridge is annually celebrated a festival or sham fight, of great antiquity, between the inhabitants of each side of the town, who have grotesque arms, and are habited in the most fantastic costume. In their struggles of desperation for conquest, the combatants do not lie down and die, like the warrior in *Tom Thumb*, but the vanquished boldly and nobly jump over the bridge into the Arno, where they refresh themselves with swimming out of the reach of their conquerors, to the admiration of the fair umpires who are spectators. I had almost forgotten to mention that on this occasion boats are stationed on each side of the river to make prisoners, or rescue the swimming vanquished, or probably in fact, to prevent these warriors being drowned. As these games are stated to be from remote antiquity, we may, if we please, conclude this *regatta* has its derivation from the *naumachia* of the Romans, and the bloodless war on the bridge, from the Olympic games. Happy descendants of their noble ancestors, who can produce a whole day's amusement to the population of Pisa by such a pantomime!

The broad and handsome streets are remarkable for cleanliness, and the architecture of the generality of the houses is pleasing to the eye. Over the entrance of one of the palaces near the river I observed a chain, and upon inquiry found that the proprietor having been captured in his youth, by an Algerine privateer, had remained some years in a state of slavery, and that this chain was one of the fetters he had worn; a curious kind of memento to be placed on the front of his house.

The principal beauties of Pisa, as far as relates to its buildings, are concentrated in one spot, and form a square, which is in a fine open situation at one extremity of

the city. I will notice the cathedral, baptistery, hanging tower, and campo santo (or ancient burial ground). The exterior of the Gothic cathedral is clothed with marble, and ornamented with columns, and other remains of antiquity. The size and number of the pillars crowd the interior, and make it rather dark, although its general appearance is very impressive. I observed on the dome three figures in mosaic, of glass, representing Jesus and two angels. This species of mosaic is uncommon, but the work is remarkable on another account, the artist having given our Saviour a most hideous countenance, and made him of gigantic stature. The pulpit is of marble, and the pavement underneath the dome of rich mosaic. In different parts of the church are a variety of fine statues, paintings, and elegant chandeliers of bronze. One of the altars is ornamented with mosaic, lapis lazuli, and precious marbles, blended together. But I was unfortunate in not being permitted to see the principal altar-piece, which is cased with silver, and said to have cost 18,000 crowns. They keep it constantly covered with a wooden case, which is only removed on grand occasions. The French carried off immense riches from hence, but luckily this treasure escaped their sacrilegious hands. There is nothing however, about this cathedral so deserving of admiration as its gates of bronze, three of which were designed by John of Bologna, and the other two are said to be of greater antiquity. The former represent the nativity and passion of our Saviour; his bearing the cross and crucifixion are beautifully executed; the symmetry of the figures, and the different expressions in their countenances are almost as clear and finely shewn as if they had been painted in oil. But, notwithstanding all these beauties, the bronze gates of the baptistery at Florence are in my opinion greatly superior to those I have been describing at Pisa. Opposite to the cathedral here is the baptistery. Its architecture is likewise Gothic, and its form circular; whilst the variety and beauty of the marble, of which it is constructed, and the profusion of columns and arcades which embellish the interior, render the whole edifice magnificent. The dome is remarkable for its fine proportions; and a pulpit of oriental alabaster, executed in a most masterly style, by Oiccolao of Pisa, is likewise deserving of minute observation. Around it various subjects of sacred history are represented, and the whole is supported by pillars of granite. Immediately under the

dome is the font containing the baptismal water.

The celebrated leaning tower has been often described, and is certainly one of the most curious edifices in existence. It has stood more than 600 years, is of a round shape, and ornamented with several rows of light marble columns. The whole is 188 feet high, and contains a staircase of easy ascent, from whence the view is rich and delightful. Various have been the opinions respecting the cause of its great inclination, which is fifteen feet out of the perpendicular. One man told me the soil had sunk, which appeared highly probable; and another, that it was a whim of the architect's. I shall only add to these opinions on the subject, that possibly he discovered some defect as he proceeded in the construction, and not being willing to destroy the building, thought it better to have a leaning tower than none at all. The building is very solid, and will probably for many years continue to excite the admiration of the curious.

The Campo Santo, formerly used as the general cemetery, is a marble edifice, about 200 yards long, forming a parallelogram, and surrounded by 60 arcades, with elegant Gothic windows. In the interior are a variety of sarcophagi, 85 in number, and other Greek and Roman antiquities, remarkable for their delicacy of sculpture, and their fine state of preservation. Amongst the vases one is particularly beautiful, and around it are represented a number of elegant females dancing. But the antiquities here are so numerous, that it would be an endless task were I to endeavour to describe the whole; whilst some of the more modern tombs are also very splendid. I therefore shall content myself by making a few remarks respecting the fresco paintings with which the walls under the piazzas are covered. They are upwards of 600 years old, and many of them of course in a bad state. Some of the subjects are very singular, and one especially, representing the infernal regions. Every species of torment is here introduced that the imagination ever gave birth to; you see a whole row of men on a spit, with dragons, toads, and fiery serpents attacking them on every side. Another of these paintings is uncommonly curious, but I am surprised at its being introduced in this holy spot; for the subject in my opinion is profane, and at the same time truly ludicrous. It represents the last judgment, where some are being hurled into the bottomless pit, and others into a devouring fire. Agony is finely delineated

in the different countenances of the sufferers; but what principally excited my attention was, to observe the active manner in which Satan was stirring up with a couple of pitchforks a heap of sinners boiling in a furnace, whilst a host of other evil spirits were applying fresh tortures. Different bodies are seen rising out of their graves. At the top of the painting appear the angels, and below is Satan, with all his infernal crew. In the midst of all this an unfortunate friar is introduced, in the air: an angel is holding him by one hand; but you plainly perceive the devil has got him much tighter by the other. The satirical artist means to show that the latter will eventually succeed in gaining possession of the friar. Another painting is that of the death of man. There are three open tombs. In the first, the corpse is well preserved; in the second, it bears a different aspect, and is greatly disfigured; in the third are nothing but a heap of bones. Our credulous guide informed us that the earth of this cemetery was brought from Jerusalem. There is also a university here, with several colleges, an observatory, and a cabinet of natural history.

During our stay at Pisa we went to hear an organ, considered to be the most extraordinary in Europe; the pipes of which are all carried around the extensive church where it is situated. The performer was a good one, and the music most enchanting. The scope of this organ is wonderful. It contains a variety of instruments, imitating the singing of birds, the cackling of ducks and geese, and the note of the cuckoo, in a most natural and astonishing manner. We were informed that a person might play on it for twenty-four hours together, and, by means of its diversified construction, produce such different imitations as to vary the harmony continually.

The climate at Pisa is so mild during winter, that it is in consequence much resorted to by invalids, and especially by those afflicted with pulmonary complaints; but the heat and exhalations in summer render it at that season by no means a desirable residence for strangers; and the decrease of its commerce and population, as well as the dilapidated state of some of the palaces and public buildings, give an air of dulness to this town, of which the situation is, however, delightfully cheerful. The distance from Pisa to Florence is about fifty miles. The road passes, during part of the way, on the banks of the Arno. On the right stands the village of *St. Minato*, whence the family of Buonaparte originally sprung.

The country between Florence and Sienna, a distance of forty miles, is generally well cultivated and fertile; the hills and valleys abounding in vines and olive-trees, and the road passing over the Apennines.

On drawing near to *Sienna* the country wears a pleasing appearance, being highly cultivated, and very productive. The city is well situated, on three hills; and, with great justice, is accounted the second in the Grand Duke's territories: as a place of residence, its situation, fertility of soil, climate, and, above all, the amiable character and sociability of its inhabitants towards strangers, render it inferior to no city in Italy. But if the object of the traveller be principally antiquities, beaux arts, &c. he will not find here that scope for his pursuit which other places in Italy afford; but he will in some respects receive ample recompense by other interesting circumstances, which seem peculiar to Sienna. This city, which is five miles in circumference, was formerly a republic of much repute, and the wars between Florence and Sienna have been heretofore numerous and severe; but the latter having at length been obliged to acknowledge the superiority of the former, has ever since diminished in fame, in proportion as the other has acquired it: even to this day a partial animosity prevails between the two places. The entrance to Sienna is through an old gate, on which are the remains of some paintings in fresco. The houses are of brick, the streets narrow, and paved with the same and flat stones, which in general render them extremely clean, although very dangerous for horses that are not accustomed to this sort of pavement. There are several high towers remaining in this city, formerly erected to the memory of those men who in the time of the republic had rendered essential services to the state. The principal one, which is in the grand square, is well built, and serves also as a belfry. The prospect of the adjoining country from its top is delightful, and will repay the fatigue of ascending it, which is by no means trifling. The object most worthy the stranger's attention in Sienna is, without doubt, the cathedral, which, after that of St. Peter's at Rome, will yield the palm to no other in Italy. It is built *a la maniera Tedesca*, and, for want of a more open space in its front, it will not perhaps, at the first view, appear to that advantage which the cathedral at Pisa does, which is built in the same style; but most people are of opinion, as far as workmanship and the peculiarities (which may be termed the beauties) of that style are con-

cerned, that the former very far exceeds the latter, and will be so estimated by those who are not partial to numberless specimens of sculpture, rather loading the front with ornaments than beautifying it, and which produces so decided a contrast to the nobler simplicity of the Grecian manner. The larger columns are beautifully twisted, and leaves, flowers, &c. entwined around them. Over the porch to the grand entrance is a fine basso relievo, in marble. The windows are all very curious, from the numerous pillars which form the support of their arches. The exterior and interior of the cathedral are of white and black marble, overcharged with ornaments of every fantastic shape and figure. On entering, the first object that presents itself is the pavement, the beauty of which has always excited the admiration of connoisseurs. It is composed chiefly of three different shades of marble, being so cut as to form the corresponding parts of figures and landscapes, and these inlaid, represent a mosaic of a very fine and bold description. The subjects, thus engraven in *chiaro oscuro*, are taken from the Old and New Testament; the features of the figures and other minute parts being, of course delineated by means of the chisel. On the slab, at the foot of the altar, after ascending the steps, is represented, in mosaic, the history of Abraham about to sacrifice Isaac, and is placed on that spot as an allusion to the emblematical sacrifice in the catholic mass. On the right side of the altar is a female figure on the pavement, which should be particularly remarked, from the beauty of the design and execution; it resembles a coarse engraving. So highly do the dignitaries of the cathedral respect this pavement, that it is always covered with a low stage made for the purpose (except on holydays), and a kind of trap-door is made in various places, where strangers are shown the most beautiful parts.

In the middle aisle of the church, placed upon the cornice immediately under the roof, is a row of busts of all the popes from St. Peter to a very late period. It is said here that among the rest formerly stood, in her proper place, the Papessa Joanna (Pope Joan), and until the year 1600, it was to be seen; but the Grand Duke, Cosimo I. on coming to the title, thought it too great a scandal on the Catholic religion, and caused it to be removed. There is one chapel in the cathedral deserving particular notice from the manner in which it is finished: it belongs to the Chigi family. Over the altar is a painting, supposed to be the work of St. Luke, of

the virgin and child; it is always veiled but on extraordinary occasions, when it is highly venerated by the Siennese. Opposite to this chapel you enter the library, which is not large, but greatly celebrated by the paintings in fresco on the walls and ceilings: they were executed by Pietro Peruginno, Raphael's master; and report assigns three of them to the pencil of the latter, as well as others to Pinturrechio. There are twelve folio volumes here of the Catholic church service for the year, written on vellum; and so exquisitely finished are the subjects of the vignettes, all of which are chosen from the psalm or chapter they adorn, that in many instances they vie with the finest enamel; they are said to be the most beautiful specimens existing in Europe of the kind. In the middle of the library is placed on a modern pedestal an admirable piece of ancient Greek sculpture, in white marble, representing the Graces, in the style they are generally drawn: it is somewhat mutilated, but the parts remaining are of the first class; it has been universally esteemed, and has served as a study for the first artists. How far the subject of this production corresponds with the other appendages of a church library, must be left for every person to form his own idea. The pulpit in the cathedral should be observed with attention; it is a piece of sculpture, curious from being one of the first specimens of the early introduction of this art into the modern school, and is the work of Nicolo Pisano. Near the cathedral is the archbishop's palace, and opposite to it stands the hospital of Sienna, which is a large convenient building, capable of containing about 400 invalids, and founded by a shoemaker. In its chapel the altar-piece, in fresco, is well executed. There are many other churches in Sienna, but containing nothing to call forth the particular attention of the stranger.

The academy (*Gli Intronati*) is a fine institution in this city, and learning is generally cultivated with great spirit and ardour by all classes. At particular periods of the year, meetings are held in the hall of the academy, where the productions of the students are publicly rehearsed. The subjects are allowed to be miscellaneous, theology, philosophy, politics, &c. and oftentimes, as an interlude, music is introduced. In this place I had the satisfaction of hearing a lady perform on the flute, with as much taste and execution as many of the first-rate musicians.

The opera-house in Sienna is a handsome edifice, and the performances are well

conducted; however, like all other theatres in Italy, the boxes are more for the ladies to receive the compliments of the gentlemen, than for the gratification to be derived from the exhibition.

The piazza here is one of the principal attractions for strangers; it is a large space, well laid out in walks, and ornamented with statues. The rides around it are very pretty, and from five to six o'clock in the evening it has every appearance of Hyde Park in miniature. The Siennese are extremely fond of having elegant equipages, and here assemble in them; and each lady having endeavoured to obtain as many gentlemen in her suite as possible, then retires to the theatre. The most advantageous time to visit this city is in the month of August, as on the 15th is exhibited the grandest fete of the whole year, in honour of the assumption of the Virgin Mary. It lasts several days, two of which are devoted to horse-racing, which takes place in the streets, gravelled for the purpose.

The society at Sienna is very excellent, and it requires but one introduction, which will soon produce a sufficient acquaintance with the whole of the inhabitants. Their manners are of the most pleasing description; and the ladies are certainly, as at Genoa, much devoted to gallantry. A young man who has no such connexion is styled, ironically, *un stupido*, or an imbecile. There is, however, one quality to be remarked, possessed by the female sex, which few other cities can boast of; that is, a great love of literature, which is much cultivated. It is no extraordinary circumstance to find the deepest subjects of theology, philosophy, &c. ably discussed by them; and whether through their natural *fond d'esprit*, or by the application which they give to such studies, they frequently triumph over their masculine antagonists.

Sienna has given birth to many persons of high rank, which they do not forget to boast of; such as nine or ten popes, and a host of cardinals. I generally observed that greater attention seemed to be bestowed here on the *belles lettres* and theology, than on the *beaux arts*; and the very limited collections of paintings, or sculpture, or natural history, among the nobility, may, in some measure, account for the supposition. In general they are attached to their religion; but a few of the more enlightened seemed, from what I could learn in conversation, and observe by their manners, to follow the forms and ceremonies of the church more from an idea of standing well in the opinion of the

higher authorities than from any influence it might have on their actions. The French introduced here, as well as in every other place they visited, that laxity and indifference in this respect, which, it is to be feared, will continue to be felt during the present generation.

They have an academy here, and the Italian is spoken in its greatest purity. It is not difficult for a person, who has patience to go through the grammatical parts, soon to acquire the knowledge of it; but unfortunately, French is so universally spoken, and from a wish to go immediately into conversation with all around, strangers are very apt to neglect the advantageous opportunity here enjoyed of learning the Italian language. There are also in this city a variety of churches, convents, oratories, and other public edifices, filled with paintings of the most eminent masters; but as my catalogue would, I fear, alarm many of my readers, I shall not enter into a description of them.

I should recommend Sienna for a person visiting Italy, to see the manners and customs, as a situation more likely to please him than any other place. This is not so general a residence for the English as many other cities in this country are, and which may be considered an advantage rather than otherwise.

The best society here is composed, as it is in most towns of the papal dominions, of a description of people unknown to us in England; namely, of the lower class of nobility, who inherit the houses, furniture, &c. down to the old clothes of their ancestors, and live in palaces with incomes varying from £300 to £3,000 a year. These good people have their servants all on board wages, and inhabit their apartments of splendour about once a month; but as for convivial meeting, or a good dinner, it is as rare amongst them as a black swan was at ancient Rome. In one point they ought to be happy, for the gratification of their utmost ambition or vanity is much more easily attained here than in most other countries. They have saints days, religious processions and festivals, to which they look forward with as great pleasure as our ladies do to a grand *dejeune*, or to a splendid ball and supper; and the only trouble of these modern Italians consists in dragging out the old heir looms and family coaches, in bedecking their servants and horses with rich embroidered liveries and harnesses, which on no other occasions are ever exposed to daylight, and in parading for three or four hours round the squares or streets of the town in which they live. During the carnival especially, they nod

and laugh, throw small confectionary, or plaster of Paris in its imitation, at each other, then nod and laugh again, and thus ends the festive pantomime.

CHARACTERS OF LIVING POETS.

[From Mr. Hazlitt's Lectures.]

MR. MOORE.

Mr. Moore's Muse is another Ariel, as light, as tricky, as indefatigable, and as humane a spirit. His fancy is for ever on the wing, flutters in the gale, glitters in the sun. Every thing lives, moves, and sparkles in his poetry, while over all love waves his purple light. His thoughts are as restless, as many, and as bright as the insects that people the sun's beam. "So work the honey-bees," extracting liquid sweets from opening buds: so the butterfly expands its wings to the idle air; so the thistle's silver down is wafted over summer seas. An airy voyager on life's stream, his mind inhales the fragrance of a thousand shores, and driuks of endless pleasures under halcyon skies. Wherever his footsteps tend over the enamelled ground of fairy fiction—

"Around him the bees in play flutter and cluster,

And gaudy butterflies frolic around."

The fault of Mr. Moore is an exuberance of involuntary power. His facility of production lessens the effect of, and hangs as a dead weight upon, what he produces. His levity at last oppresses. The infinite delight he takes in such an infinite number of things, produces indifference in minds less susceptible of pleasure than his own. He exhausts attention by being inexhaustible. His variety cloy; his rapidity dazzles and distracts the sight. The graceful ease with which he lends himself to every subject, the genial spirit with which he indulges in every sentiment, prevents him from giving their full force to the masses of things, from connecting them into a whole. He wants intensity, strength, and grandeur. His mind does not brood over the great and permanent: it glances over the surfaces, the first impression of things, instead of grappling with the deep-rooted prejudices of the mind, its inveterate habits, and that "perilous stuff that weighs upon the heart." His pen, as it is rapid and fanciful, wants momentum and passion. It requires the same principle to make us thoroughly like poetry, that makes us like ourselves so well, the feeling of continued identity. The impressions of Mr. Moore's poetry are detached, desultory, and physical. Its gorgeous colours brighten and

fade like the rainbow's. Its sweetness evaporates like the effluvia exhaled from beds of flowers! His gay laughing style, which relates to the immediate pleasures of love or wine, is better than his sentimental and romantic vein. His Irish melodies are not free from affectation and a certain sickliness of pretension. His serious descriptions are apt to run into flowery tenderness. His pathos sometimes melts into a mawkish sensibility, or chrySTALLIZES into all the prettiness of allegorical language, and glittering hardness of external imagery. But he has wit at will, and of the first quality. His satirical and burlesque poetry is his best: it is first-rate. His *Twopenny Post-Bag* is a perfect "nest of spicery;" where the Cayenne is not spared. The politician there sharpens the poet's pen. In this too, our bard resembles the bee—he has its honey and its sting.

Mr. Moore ought not to have written *Lalla Rookh*, even for three thousand guineas. His fame is worth more than that. He should have minded the advice of Fadladeen. It is not, however, a failure, so much as an evasion, and a consequent disappointment of public expectation. He should have left it to others to break conventions with nations, and faith with the world. He should, at any rate, have kept his with the public. *Lalla Rookh* is not what people wanted to see whether Mr. Moore could do; namely, whether he could write a long epic poem. It is four short tales. The interest, however, is often high-wrought and tragic, but the execution still turns to the effeminate and voluptuous side. Fortitude of mind is the first requisite of a tragic or epic writer. Happiness of nature and felicity of genius are the pre-eminent characteristics of the bard of Erin. If he is not perfectly contented with what he is, all the world beside is. He had no temptations to risk any thing in adding to the love and admiration of his age, and more than one country.

"Therefore to be possessed with double pomp,
To guard a title that was rich before
To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet,
To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
To seek the beauteous eye of heav'n to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

The same might be said of Mr. Moore's seeking to bind an epic crown, or the shadow of one, round his other laurels.

LORD BYRON.

If Mr. Moore has not suffered enough personally, Lord Byron (judging from the tone of his writings) might be thought to

have suffered too much to be a truly great poet. If Mr. Moore lays himself open to all the various impulses of things, the outward shews of earth and sky, to every breath that blows, to every stray sentiment that crosses his fancy; Lord Byron shuts himself up too much in the impenetrable gloom of his own thoughts, and buries the natural light of things in "nook monastic." The Giaour, the Corsair, Childe Harold, are all the same person, and they are apparently all himself. The everlasting repetition of one subject, the same dark ground of fiction, with the darker colours of the poet's mind spread over it, the unceasing accumulation of horrors on horror's head, steels the mind against the sense of pain, as inevitably as the unceasing Siren sounds and luxurious monotony of Mr. Moore's poetry make it inaccessible to pleasure. Lord Byron's poetry is as morbid as Mr. Moore's is careless and dissipated. He has more depth of passion, more force and impetuosity, but the passion is always of the same unaccountable character, at once violent and sullen, fierce, and gloomy. It is not the passion of a mind struggling with misfortune, or the hopelessness of its desires, but of a mind preying upon itself, and disgusted with, or indifferent to all other things. There is nothing less poetical than this sort of unaccommodating selfishness. There is nothing more repulsive than this sort of ideal absorption of all the interests of others, of the good and ills of life, in the ruling passion and moody abstraction of a single mind, as if it would make itself the centre of the universe, and there was nothing worth cherishing but its intellectual diseases. It is like a cancer, eating into the heart of poetry. But still there is power, and power rivets attention and forces admiration. "He hath a demon:" and that is the next thing to being full of the God. His brow collects the scattered gloom: his eye flashes livid fire that withers and consumes. But still we watch the progress of the scathing bolt with interest, and mark the ruin it leaves behind with awe. Within the contracted range of his imagination, he has great unity and truth of keeping. He chooses elements and agents congenial to his mind, the dark and glittering ocean, the frail bark hurrying before the storm, pirates and men that "house on the wild sea with wild usages." He gives the tumultuous eagerness of action, and the fixed despair of thought. In vigour of style and force of conception, he in one sense surpasses every writer of the present day. His indignant apotegms are like oracles of misanthropy. He who

wishes for "a curse to kill with," may find it in Lord Byron's writings. Yet he has beauty with his strength, tenderness sometimes joined with the phrenzy of despair. A flash of golden light sometimes follows from a stroke of his pencil, like a falling meteor. The flowers that adorn his poetry bloom over charnel-houses and the grave!

There is one subject on which Lord Byron is fond of writing, on which I wish he would not write—Buonaparte. Not that I quarrel with his writing for him, or against him, but with his writing both for and against him. What right has he to do this? Buonaparte's character, be it what else it may, does not change every hour according to his Lordship's varying humour. He is not a pipe for fortune's finger, or for his Lordship's Muse, to play what stop she pleases on. Why should Lord Byron now laud him to the skies in the hour of his success, and then peevishly wreak his disappointment on the God of his idolatry? The man he writes of does not rise or fall with circumstances: but "looks on tempests and is never shaken." Besides, he is a subject for history, and not for poetry.

"Great prince's favourites their fair leaves spread,

But as the maygold at the sun's eye,
And in themselves their pride lies buried;

For at a frown they in their glory die.

The painful warrior, famed for fight,

After a thousand victories once foil'd,

Is from the book of honour razed quite,

And all the rest forgot for which he toil'd."

If Lord Byron will write any thing more on this hazardous theme, let him take these lines of Shakspeare for his guide, and finish them in the spirit of the original—they will then be worthy of the subject.

WALTER SCOTT.

Walter Scott is the most popular of all the poets of the present day, and deservedly so. He describes that which is most easily and generally understood with more vivacity and effect than any body else. He has no excellencies, either of a lofty or recondite kind, which lie beyond the reach of the most ordinary capacity to find out; but he has all the good qualities which all the world agree to understand. His style is clear, flowing, and transparent: his sentiments, of which his style is an easy and natural medium, are common to him with his readers. He has none of Mr. Wordsworth's *idiosyncrasy*. He differs from his readers only in a greater range of knowledge and facility of expres-

sion. His poetry belongs to the class of *improvisatori* poetry. It has neither depth, height, nor breadth in it; neither uncommon strength, nor uncommon refinement of thought, sentiment, or language. It has no originality. But if this author has no research, no moving power in his own breast, he relies with the greater safety and success on the force of his subject. He selects a story such as is sure to please, full of incidents, characters, peculiar manners, costume, and scenery; and he tells it in a way that can offend no one. He never wearies or disappoints you. He is communicative and garrulous; but he is not his own hero. He never obtrudes himself on your notice to prevent your seeing the subject. What passes in the poem, passes much as it would have done in reality. The author has little or nothing to do with it. Mr. Scott has infinite power of fancy, great vividness of pencil in placing external objects and events before the eye. The force of his mind is picturesque, rather than *moral*. He gives more of the features of nature than the soul of passion. He conveys the distinct outlines and visible changes in outward objects, rather than "their mortal consequences." He is very inferior to Lord Byron in intense passion, to Moore in delightful fancy, to Mr. Wordsworth in profound sentiment; but he has more picturesque power than any of them; that is, he places the objects themselves, about which *they* might feel and think, in a much more striking point of view, with greater variety of dress and attitude, and with more local truth of colouring. His imagery is Gothic and picturesque. The manners and actions have the interest and curiosity belonging to a wild country and a distant period of time. Few descriptions have a more complete reality, a more striking appearance of life and motion, than that of the warriors in the *Lady of the Lake*, who start up at the command of Roderic Dhu, from their concealment under the fern, and disappear again in an instant. The Lay of the Last Minstrel and *Marmion* are the first, and perhaps the best of his works. The *Goblin Page*, in the first of these, is a very interesting and insupportable little personage. In reading these poems, I confess I am a little disconcerted, in turning over the page, to find Mr. Westall's pictures, which always seem *fac-similes* of the persons represented, with ancient costume and a theatrical air. This may be a compliment to Mr. Westall, but it is not one to Walter Scott. The truth is, there is a modern air in the midst of the antiquarian research of Mr. Scott's poetry.

It is history or tradition in masquerade. Not only the crust of old words and images is worn off with time,—the substance is grown comparatively light and worthless. The forms are old and uncouth; but the spirit is effeminate and frivolous. This is a deduction from the phrase I have given to his pencil for extreme fidelity, though it has been no obstacle to its drawing-room success. He has just hit the town between the romantic and the fashionable; and between the two, secured all classes of readers on his side. In a word, I conceive that he is to the great poet, what an excellent mimic is to a great actor. There is no determinate impression left on the mind by reading his poetry. It has no results. The reader rises up from the perusal with new images and associations, but he remains the same man that he was before. A great mind is one that moulds the minds of others. Mr. Scott has put the Border Minstrelsy and scattered traditions of the country into easy, animated verse. But the notes to his poems are just as entertaining as the poems themselves, and his poems are only entertaining.

BLOOMFIELD AND CRABBE.

As a painter of simple natural scenery, and of the still life of the country, few writers have more undeniable and assuming pretensions than BLOOMFIELD.

Among the sketches of this sort I would mention, as equally distinguished for delicacy, faithfulness, and *naïveté*, the description of lambs racing, of the pigs going out an acorning, of the boy sent to feed the sheep before the break of day in winter; and also the innocently told story of the poor bird-boy, who in vain through the live-long day expects his promised companions at his hut, to share his feast of roasted sloes with him, as an example of that humble pathos, in which this author excels. The fault indeed of his genius is that it is too humble: his Muse has something not only rustic, but menial in her aspect. He seems afraid of elevating nature, lest she should be ashamed of him. Bloomfield very beautifully describes the lambs in spring time as racing round the hillocks of green turf; Thompson, in describing the same image, makes the mound of earth the remains of an old Roman encampment. Bloomfield never gets beyond his own experience; and that is somewhat confined. He gives the simple appearance of nature, but he gives it naked, shivering, and unclothed with the drapery of moral imagination. His poetry has much the effect of the first approach of spring, "while yet the year is

unconfirmed," where a few tender buds venture forth here and there, but chilled by the early frosts and nipping breath of winter. It should seem from this and other instances that have occurred within the last century, that we cannot expect from original genius alone, without education, in modern and more artificial periods, the same bold and independent results as in former periods. And one reason appears to be, that though such persons, from whom we might at first expect a restoration of the good old times of poetry, are not encumbered and enfeebled by the trammels of custom, and the dull weight of other men's ideas; yet they are oppressed by the consciousness of a want of the common advantages which others have; are looking at the tinsel finery of the age, while they neglect the rich unexplored mine in their own breasts; and instead of setting an example for the world to follow, spend their lives in aping, or in the despair of aping, the hackneyed accomplishments of their inferiors. Another cause may be, that original genius alone is not sufficient to produce the highest excellence, without a corresponding state of manners, passions and religious belief: that no single mind can move in direct opposition to the vast machine of the world around it; that the poet can do no more than stamp the mind of his age upon his works; and that all that the ambition of the highest genius can hope to arrive at, after the lapse of one or two generations, is the perfection of that more refined and effeminate style of studied elegance and adventitious ornament, which is the result, not of nature, but of art. In fact, no other style of poetry has succeeded, or seems likely to succeed, in the present day. The public taste hangs like a millstone round the neck of all original genius that does not conform to established and exclusive models. The writer is not only without popular sympathy, but without a rich and varied mass of materials for his mind to work up and assimilate unconsciously to itself; his attempts at originality are looked upon as affectation, and in the end, degenerate into it from the natural spirit of contradiction, and the constant uneasy sense of disappointment and undeserved ridicule. But to return.

Crabbe is, if not the most natural, the most literal of our descriptive poets. He exhibits the smallest circumstances of the smallest things. He gives the very costume of meanness; the non-essential of every trifling incident. He is his own landscape-painter, and engraver too. His pastoral scenes seem pricked on paper in little dotted lines. He describes the in-

terior of a cottage like a person sent there to distract for rent. He has an eye to the number of arms in an old worm-eaten chair, and takes care to inform himself and the reader, whether a joint-stool stands upon three legs or upon four. If a settle by the fire-side stands awry, it gives him as much disturbance as a tottering world; and he records the rent in a ragged counterpane as an event in history. He is equally curious in his back-ground and in his figures. You know the Christian and surnames of every one of his heroes,—the dates of their achievements, whether on a Sunday or a Monday,—their place of birth and burial, the colour of their clothes, and of their hair, and whether they squinted or not. He takes an inventory of the human heart exactly in the same manner as of the furniture of a sick room: his sentiments have very much the air of fixtures; he gives you the petrification of a sigh, and carves a tear, to the life, in stone. Almost all his characters are tired of their lives, and you heartily wish them dead. They remind one of anatomical preservations; or may be said to bear the same relation to actual life that a stuffed cat in a glass case does to the real one purring on the hearth: the skin is the same, but the life and the sense of heat is gone. Crabbe's poetry is like a museum, or curiosity shop: every thing has the same posthumous appearance, the same inanimateness and identity of character. If Bloomfield is too much of the Farmer's Boy, Crabbe is too much of the parish beadle, an overseer of the country poor. He has no delight beyond the walls of a workhouse, and his officious zeal would convert the world into a vast infirmary. He is a kind of ordinary, not of Newgate, but of nature. His poetical morality is taken from Burn's Justice, or the Statutes against Vagrants. He sets his own imagination in the stocks, and his Muse, like Malvolio, "wears cruel garters." He collects all the petty vices of the human heart, and superintends, as in a panopticon, a select circle of rural malefactors. He makes out the poor to be as bad as the rich—a sort of vermin for the others to hunt down and trample upon, and this he thinks a good piece of work. With him there are but two moral categories, riches, and poverty, authority and dependence. His parish apprentice, Richard Monday, and his wealthy baronet, Sir Richard Monday, of Monday-place, are the same individual—the extremes of the same character, and of his whole system. "The latter end of his Commonwealth does not forget the beginning." But his parish ethics are the very worst model for a state: any thing

more degrading and helpless cannot well be imagined. He exhibits just the contrary view of human life to that which Gay has done in his *Beggar's Opera*. In a word, Crabbe is the only poet who has attempted and succeeded in the *still life* of tragedy; who gives the stagnation of hope and fear—the deformity of vice without the temptation—the pain of sympathy without the interest—and who seems to rely, for the delight he is to convey to his reader, on the truth and accuracy with which he describes only what is disagreeable.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, June 27, 1818.

EVERY true son of Britain will agree in the sentiment, that few events are of greater importance to his country, than a dissolution of Parliament. The opportunity it affords for appealing to the sense of the public is not trifling; while the uncertainty attending the choice of representatives in the popular branch of the legislature, and what may be the character, the conduct, and the political abilities of new members of the lower house, impart a consequence to the event, which cannot be misapprehended, and which will assuredly be felt in the issue.

The last act of the late parliament had somewhat rather peculiar in it. Accident had discovered that, by a very easy mode—no other than purchasing 80*l.* stock in the Bank of Scotland, under an obsolete Scotch law, an alien might become naturalized, *ipso facto*, in an instant. This property he might transfer to another, at his pleasure; and thus might every rogue on the continent become, in a few days, an *honest* Briton. It was felt that this evasion ought not to exist; a proviso was therefore tacked to the (now annual) Alien Bill, to meet this difficulty: as it was proposed in the House of Lords, the Commons thought the paragraph had the air of originating an interference in money concerns, and therefore rejected this addition; and chose to accomplish the same purpose by a new bill. This occasioned delay; so that the close of the session, which was intended for the previous Saturday, did not take place till Wednesday, June 10.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent entered the House about two o'clock, in the uniform of a Field-Marshal, attended by the great officers of his Household. On his entrance the curiosity of the ladies seemed to acknowledge no restraint. They actually, as if with one consent, clambered on the benches, where they stood during the entire ceremony.

The House of Commons having been summoned to attend his Royal Highness, the Speaker, accompanied by several Members, entered, and with the usual forms approached the Bar. The Right Hon. Gentleman held in his hand a Bill of Supply, and addressing the Prince Regent, said, that the House of Commons had attended his Royal Highness in pursuance of his commands, in the hope that their exertions in promoting the good order and happiness of the country, would meet his approbation. They had, during the Session, the satisfaction to observe, that the measures they had pursued under his Royal Highness's direction, had effectually maintained the general tranquillity; that the difficulties under which the country had laboured were vanishing, and that the revenue, in its most important branches, was most progressively improving. They had particularly directed their attention, under the recommendation contained in his Royal Highness's Speech from the Throne, to the necessity of increasing the places for the public worship of the Established Church, and for this purpose their grants were large and liberal. They had also manifested the utmost readiness to enable his Royal Highness to carry into effect the arrangements which had been concluded with the Courts of Spain and Portugal, for the more complete suppression of the Slave Trade. He now held in his hand a Bill for granting a supply towards the service of the present year, to which with all humility, he, in the name of the Commons of England, prayed that his Majesty's royal assent might be given. The Bill was laid on the table, and with the Alien Regulation Bill, the Alien Naturalization Bill, the Education of the Poor Bill, and some others received royal assent.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent then addressed both Houses of Parliament, as follows:—

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is with deep regret that I am again under the necessity of announcing to you, that no alteration has occurred in the state of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"I continue to receive from foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquillity.

"I am fully sensible of the attention which you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you.

"I derive peculiar satisfaction from the measure which you have adopted, in pursuance of my recommendation, for augmenting the number of places of public worship belonging to the Established Church; and I confidently trust that this measure will be productive of the most beneficial effects on the religion and moral habits of the people.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me for the service of the pre-

sent year; and I highly approve of the steps you have taken with a view to the reduction of the Unfunded Debt.

"I am happy to be able to inform you, that the Revenue is in a course of continued improvement.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"On closing this Session I think it proper to inform you, that it is my intention forthwith to dissolve the present, and to give directions for calling a new, Parliament. In making this communication, I cannot refrain from adverting to the important change which has occurred in the situation of this country and of Europe, since I first met you in this place.

"At that period, the dominion of the common enemy had been so widely extended over the Continent, that resistance to his power was by many deemed to be hopeless; and in the extremities of Europe alone was such resistance effectually maintained.

"By the unexampled exertions which you enabled me to make, in aid of countries nobly contending for independence, and by the spirit which was kindled in so many nations, the Continent was at length delivered from the most galling and oppressive tyranny under which it had ever laboured; and I had the happiness, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to terminate, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, the most eventful and sanguinary contest in which Europe had for centuries been engaged, with unparalleled success and glory.

"The prosecution of such a contest for so many years, and more particularly the efforts which marked the close of it, have been followed within our own country, as well as throughout the rest of Europe, by considerable internal difficulties and distress. But deeply as I felt for the immediate pressure upon his Majesty's people, nevertheless I looked forward without dismay, having always the fullest confidence in the solidity of the resources of the British Empire, and in the relief which might be expected from a continuance of peace, and from the patience, public spirit, and energy of the nation.

"These expectations have not been disappointed.

"The improvement in the internal circumstances of the country is happily manifest, and promises to be steadily progressive; and

I feel a perfect assurance that the continued loyalty and exertions of all classes of his Majesty's subjects will confirm these growing indications of national prosperity, by promoting obedience to the laws and attachment to the Constitution, from which all our blessings have been derived.

Then the Lord Chancellor, having received directions from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, said—

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"It is the will and pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be now dissolved; and this Parliament is dissolved accordingly."

His Royal Highness then withdrew with the same forms as he had entered, and the Commons having retired to their own House, the House of Lords separated.

This unusual dissolution of parliament, in the presence of royalty, cannot escape remark: it was certainly time saved, in regard to the intended close, already hinted at; yet another day taken, in which to have effected the same purpose by proclamation, according to custom, might not have been a day lost. There is something of haste in this, which looks as if management were necessary to somebody.

We are concerned to see a number of the former members resign their seats, from various causes: among them, we fear one must be referred to the prolonged debates, which run so far into the night, or, to speak more correctly, into the morning, that not every constitution can support it. Hence an advanced time of life, where judgment and experience are mature, is little other than a negative to the duty demanded; and hence, younger men must be sought for, who may better bear it. There is always a considerable change of members, on every new election; but, if we rightly guess, there will be quite as many new faces, in the ensuing parliament, as has been usual.

If our opinion were asked, we should describe a General Election of the Representative body as a very serious affair; and widely should we differ from those who engage in it with determination to support this party, or that party,—the *ins* or the *outs*. The qualifications for a candidate, in our view of them, are not limited to those established by law; while those for an elector, we say *should be* something more than they too commonly are. Perhaps, it would be hard, in the present day, (as was customary formerly) to elect a gentleman

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without his consent, and force him to take the office; but, certain it is, that the electors very often know more proper men to be their representatives, than those who offer themselves as candidates.

The decreasing value of money tends to enlarge the number of eligible men, so far as property is concerned. The same cause has undoubtedly multiplied, probably by ten times, the number of freeholders; for, who cannot acquire a tenement to the value of forty shillings, yearly? And even in the boroughs, where the right of voting is independent of permanent or freehold property, the number of voters, it may be thought, is at least quadrupled, from what it was in the earlier days of the English dominion. So far we presume to think is well; and though we are no friends to what some understand by the term *universal suffrage*, yet an approach towards what may be called *general suffrage*, stands, in our judgment, on a very different footing.

We thought it right to hint at the duty of electors, in our last PERISCOPE; it is now too late to give advice. The part to be taken has generally been adopted; and *ex post facto* council, though easily given, is neither more acceptable, nor more constitutional, than *ex post facto* law.

The war, which gave unspeakable importance to the choice of representatives on the last election, is closed; but, the scarcely less difficult duty of regulating many vital interests of the state, remains, and remains in full force. We should be sorry to see the preparations for these most desirable purposes lost, or annulled; and yet, new men may be placed in situations where new feelings will prove less available than past examinations and long experience. We can but dismiss this subject, with our best wishes for national Virtue,—Honour, and Prosperity. May the best men be placed in the best places;—not the most easy, nor the most lucrative—but, the most important, and therefore, the most dignified! May the British Constitution be invigorated; and, like the British Oak, bear its verdant honours high, the pride, the glory, the distinction of the world!

We scarcely know how to bestow that attention on foreign affairs, which, undoubtedly they deserve in themselves, though diminished in *eclat* by comparison. The affairs of Spain seem to be making no small impression on the mind of Europe: they are extremely intricate; and we fear, will be found very thorny, by whoever has them under consideration. They appear to take the place of those of France; which

for the present, at least, are placed rather in a state of continuation than of examination. A few months, probably, will wind up much of them. In the mean while, the French funds continue looking upwards.

We have hinted, occasionally, at a kind of sensation barely consistent with tranquillity, yet not announcing itself by any overt act, which pervades no inconsiderable portion of the people of Germany. The example of certain sovereigns, in proposing, or establishing legislative assemblies, has been beheld with very favourable eyes, by the Germans generally. A short time will, according to the best information, enable us to speak more decidedly on this matter. We should not be surprised should the principles of Representative Government be adopted very generally, on the continent.

Sweden continues quiet, under good management; and from Denmark we hear little or nothing. Russia is intent on deriving all advantages from her situation. Prussia and Saxony, are intent on repairing past misfortunes; and the same may be said of Austria. Italy gives no disturbance; and the Grand Signior sits, and long may he continue to sit, on the Ottoman throne. The Algerines seem to have got a reasonable man, as their Dey; but this, we fear, will be no security to him for his sitting: the fashion of cutting off heads, when of little use to their wearers, is too firmly established to be suddenly relinquished.

We should be glad to report that all were quiet in India: there have been desperate struggles in that country, and we must expect to hear of more. Our pages bear witness to some.

While all around us are full of anxiety and anticipation, it will be thought, that we are not those sturdy exceptions which can maintain themselves in a state of repose: we hope the best for our country, and we wish the best to the world: we must,—as divines exhort us—do our duty, and leave the event—for what more can be expected from us, or from any one?

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-house, June 20, 1818.

THERE are, certainly, two sides to the question—and a very important question it is—respecting the supply of the necessary food for the people of England from any

soil other than that of their own island. Doubtless it is most natural that a nation should be supplied by its own territories: on the other hand it must be confessed, that when the price of an article, owing to whatever cause, exceeds that at which the convenience, or the power of the purchaser readily meets it, there is great satisfaction in being able to have recourse to foreign countries for a supply, which may reduce the market to a moderate level. The question appertains to an artificial state of society; and, to attempt to decide it, on principles purely natural, is to overlook those existing circumstances, which must have their influence on the conduct of a real and practical statesman.

When the quantity of English wheat at the corn market is but moderate, can we be insensible to the advantage of deriving from abroad, an addition which last week amounted to no less than 27,000 quarters? or, can we wonder that so large an accession should produce a lowering effect on the market? Every description of wheat felt the consequence; and what would have risen 3s. or 4s. declined about as much.

The late fine weather has wonderfully enlivened the grain, generally speaking, especially that sown on lands of no deep staple; but the farmers have been within these few days on the look-out for rain; and the delay of that blessing was certainly unfavourable to the appearance of the crops of beans and peas. The prices, therefore, of these articles rose; good beans not less than 6s., and good peas not less than 3s. This even became the currency of the market. Since then, showers of the most genial description have moistened the earth, have abated the heat, and have refreshed the whole face of nature. These have fallen in good time to satisfy almost every crop on the ground; and consequently, the prices at the late markets cannot be taken as any criterion of what the price should be reported at.

The general appearance of the country we venture to describe as "superb," according to a fashionable phrase. We learn also from Ireland, that expectation rises high, perhaps higher than it has done for many years back. It is said, too, that the agriculturists there, depend on realizing their crops sooner than usual;—in some places, much sooner than usual. The same reports from the continent, as we hinted at in our last, continue; so that—always placing ourselves under the benignant protection of Providence—there is reason to hope for one of the most bountiful harvests ever experienced.

The reserve indicated in the last paragraph, will not be lost on the reader; nor the general tenor of the introductory argument; but, it might have been thought, that if from any cause, natural, or artificial, this island might be reduced to the importation of food,—yet it would not—it could not—be reduced to the importation of drink!—Such, nevertheless, is the fact. The universal use of Tea, among all ranks and all ages, and in every corner of our island, has rendered us "tributary," in our turn, as our worthy friend, Napoleon, used to say we had rendered other nations "tributary" to us. Be that as it may; it is our duty to report, that at the sale recently closed at the India House,

Teas sold on the average, at the following rates:—bohea sold about *two pence* to *four pence* under the last sale; that is to say, in the price of about 2s. 6d., congou at 2s. 10d. to 3s. 6d. sold about *three-halfpence* lower; but the finer sorts sold about as much higher. And, in general, it may be understood, that the superior kinds experienced somewhat of a rise though a small one.

We have often speculated in our imagination on the language of historians in days to come, when the present time will be referred to as the classical antiquity of our country,—by what means, and in what words will the then race of writers describe the manners, the customs, and the commerce of the present generation? a generation that supplied all the world—while it also received supplies from all the world, without which not a family, high or low, could go to breakfast.

And this holds good, whether tea or coffee, whether chocolate or cocoa, be the subject. The Coffee market has lately been visited by extensive sales; yet has supported them better than could have been expected; in fact, much better than really was expected. Only a small proportion was taken in; and there seemed to be no dissatisfaction with the terms obtained, generally speaking. The rise to retail buyers is, on the whole, considerable, and not likely to decline, or continue in that state for any permanency. It has, indeed, been 4s. to 5s. higher than it actually is; but the holders affirm, with much appearance of reason, that it will take another start.

SUGARS have met with a ready sale, and at fair prices, in the instances of those new articles which have lately arrived. The market has never been loaded with them;

because they were taken off the hands of the sellers with much spirit. The prices, of course, were fully supported, especially for the superior sorts. The inferior browns are plentiful; as the supply is fully equal to the demand, the price experiences a slight reduction (say 1s.) and sales are not effected without difficulty.

The India House has lately put up to sale, upwards of fifteen thousand bags of Rice; which, added to upwards of three thousand bags of Java Rice, sold the week before, made about eighteen thousand five hundred bags sold, as it were, together: the consequence has been, considerable fluctuation in the article; in some instances, and with respect to some parcels, a small advance; but generally a depression, or turn, in favour of the buyer. India Rice never equals Carolina in price; which, considering the choice of specimens afforded by India, seems to be rather wonderful: Why do not their best qualities reach the British market?

Indigo and dyeing drugs, in general, cannot boast at this moment of a very brisk market: the prices are little varied; but then, they are scarcely other than nominal.

Spices are at present in good demand; and probably that would be much more vigorous had not the India Company lately declared a sale for the 15th of August of

120,000 lbs. cinnamon

100,000 lbs. nutmegs

100,000 lbs. cloves

85,000 lbs. mace

1,090 lbs. oil of mace.

This, with what is already in private hands, cannot but keep the market down, in some degree; nevertheless, it is thought that the sale will not be deficient in briskness. The whole is understood to be company's property. Pimento is, at this time in fair request with other West India articles.

Tobacco has lately been of slow sale, inasmuch that several vessels from America, have been ordered to wait in the channel for directions from London, as to their future proceedings; four, it is stated, have sailed for other countries, continental ports, no doubt. Fashion, which once consumed immense quantities of this herb, in the form of snuff, now banishes it from the use of the polite: it will scarcely recover the ground it has lost, notwithstanding the comfort it affords to the friendly pipe of the honest citizen, and its various services to the hardy seaman.

The shippers of rum continue to make enquiries; but, so it is, that little real business is doing. The holders, in consequence, scarcely know what opinion to

form; they suppose their prices to be not unreasonable, and they are willing to do business, yet it is not completed to any extent, by real transfers. Brannies decline; and from the appearance of the market, and the confidence expressed by the owners of vineyards abroad, as to the coming vintage, there is every reason to expect a still further decline: this, at the least, is anticipated, and the market feels the anticipation.

The quantities of Oil which had been collected under various pretences, and combined in various forms and securities, are now looked forward to, as a supply to be brought to market—not, in all probability, in one mass, but to take advantage of the demand, for the benefit of the estate. The dealers will derive advantage from this importation, in whatever form it reaches them; and consequently their anxieties respecting the supply for the ensuing season, are much diminished. The prices continue to give way. The price demanded for the produce of this year's fishing is firmly held at £30.: the buyers offer a trifle under; meaning rather to feel the pulse of those they have to deal with, than absolutely to put a negative on the terms. Several arrivals of spermaceti oil have taken place; that article, therefore, continues to decline.

It is yet too early to give any opinion on the probable effect of the late law passed in America, respecting British shipping; but we are sorry to report that some of our islands have been under the necessity of opening their ports to whatever will bring them the necessities of life. An act of the British parliament (May 23, 1818) provides against similar events, by enacting that,

1. It shall and may be lawful to import tobacco, rice, grain, peas, beans, and flour, into any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in the West Indies, or on the continent of South America, for the supply of the inhabitants thereof, in British-built ships, owned, registered, and navigated according to law, from any colony or possession in the West Indies, or on the continent of America, under the dominion of any foreign European sovereign or state

2. Peas and beans of the growth of any colonies in the West Indies, &c. belonging to any foreign European sovereign may be imported into any other ports in the West Indies mentioned in the following acts—45 Geo. 3. c. 57—46 G. 3. c. 72—49 G. 3. c. 22—52 G. 3. c. 99—57 G. 3. c. 74.—Subject to the regulations therein mentioned, and also to the regulations required by 50 G. 3. c. 21.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT

ESSEX.—It does not appear that the long drought has had any bad effect upon the Wheats, but the Barley and Oat plants have suffered very materially, both from the land working bad when sown, and for want of rain afterwards; and unless showers should immediately succeed, these two species of grain cannot, in all probability be more than half a crop. Beans must be very short, and the ground being so hard, have had scarcely any advantage from the hoe; how they may pod, it is impossible to say, in this early state. Peas are somewhat an exception, and are looking very well. Most part of the Grass Hay is stacked in good order. In respect to Clovers, the quantity never was smaller. Hops are so inconsiderable in this part of the country, that little can be said on that subject. Horses, Cows, and Sheep, all continue to increase in price.

Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with their Attornies.

BANKRUPTS, May. 30.

Canby W. Leeds, grocer. *Sols.* Lambert and Co. Gray's inn.
Clegg S. Salford, Lancaster, saddler. *Sol.* Windle, John street, Bedford row.
Ehn G. Richard, furrier, Warwick court. *Sol.* Hunt, Bedford-row.
Green J. Liverpool, builder. *Sols.* Blackstock and Co. King's Bench walk, Temple.
Hemingway J. Elland, Halifax, grocer. *Sols.* Wigglesworth and Co. Gray's inn square.
Holden H. Ripponden, Halifax, grocer. *Sols.* Cardale and Co. Gray's inn.
Kennell J. and Co. Church street, Westminster, navy agents. *Sol.* Manning, Clements inn.
Polley J. Gray's inn lane, plumber. *Sol.* Oldham, Earl street, Blackfriars.
Ranken S. Greek street, Soho, coal merchant. *Sols.* Robins and Co. Serjeant's inn.
Randall W. High Holborn, grocer. *Sol.* Taylor, Field court, Gray's inn.

CERTIFICATES, June 20.

J. Butler, Prescott, Lancaster, nurseryman.
B. Chisold, Smith's rents, Saint John's st. Middle ex.
T. Clark and Co. Keswick, Cumberland, nurserymen.
T. Dawks, Bath, horse dealer.
J. Gill, Mill Pleasant, Stoke Damerell, Devon, rope maker.
F. Hayes, Wavertree, Lancaster, innkeeper.
H. Hillier, Saint James's st. Westminster.
J. Joseph, Ratcliffe highway, slopseller.
H. J. V. Long and Co. Great Tower st. wine merchants.
C. Osbourne, Billiter square, merchant.
J. Freddy, Taunton, Somerset, baker.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED, June 2.

Rains J. S. Wapping wall, merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Minot W. Lime street, Lond. merchant.
Rourke L. Rosemary lane, victualler.
Gillimore J. Burslem, Staffordshire Potteries, coal merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Cook S. and Co. Little Alie street, *Sol.* Warrant, and Co. Church row, Fenchurch street.
Mayman J. Dewsbury, innkeeper. *Sols.* Wigglesworth and Co. Gray's inn square.
Nevison W. North Shields, draper. *Sols.* Robinson and Co. Austin Friars.
Peacock G. Aldersgate street, baker. *Sol.* M'Michael, Threadneedle street.
Shillito T. Doncaster, innkeeper. *Sol.* Blacklock, Serjeant's inn.

CERTIFICATES, June 23.

M. Commins, Falmouth, innkeeper.
J. Howkins and Co. Penny Fields, Poplar, Middlesex, builders.
G. Laing, George yard, Lombard st. merchant.
J. Packer, Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothier.
J. Parry, Hatfield st. Goswell st. Middlesex, rectifier.

BANKRUPTS, June 6.

Aspinal J. Cumberland street, curtain road, stone mason. *Sol.* Smith, Barnard's inn.
Bailey T. C. Queen street, Cheapside, warehouseman. *Sols.* Oakley and Co. Martin's lane, Cannon street.
Bennett J. Manchester, woollen cord manufacturer. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford row.
Birch T. B. Liverpool, earthenware dealer. *Sols.* Dacie and Co. Temple.
Biss R. Castle Eden, Durham, copperas manufacturer. *Sols.* Swaine and Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry.
Brewer A. Bath, d and ch. *Sol.* Highmore, Scot's yard.
Gay M. L. Upper Norton street, Mary-le-bone, stone mason. *Sol.* Corlon, High street, Mary-le-bone.
Hart G. Norwich, ironmonger. *Sols.* Francis and Co. Rolls yard, Chancery lane.
Haslam M. and Co. Lancaster, linen drapers. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery lane.
Jackson G. Widgegate alley, Bishopsgate street, baker. *Sol.* Butler, Cornhill.
Mackay C. Liverpool, earthenware dealer. *Sols.* Dacie and Co. Temple.
Nicholson J. and Co. Bow lane, needle manufacturers. *Sol.* Greenwood, Lawrence lane.
Oliver P. Catdown, Plymouth, ship builder. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford row.
Walter J. Bath, cabinet maker. *Sol.* Highmore, Scot's yard.
Yeates T. Boardesley, Warwick, patten-tie manufacturer. *Sol.* Stevenson, Lincoln's inn New square.

CERTIFICATES, June 27.

E. Banfield, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucester, cooper.
T. Hack, Bear Garden, Southwark, anchor smith.
S. Jones, St. George's, Gloucester, wheelwright.
A. C. Low, Tokenhouse yard, merchant.
W. Markins, Southwell, flax dresser.
W. N. Marsden, Manchester, corn dealer.
J. Parish, East Teignmouth, dealer in musical instruments.
J. Powell, Bristol, broker.
F. H. Ronalds and Co. Foster lane, cheapside, warehousemen.
W. Rouse, Woolwich, victualler.
W. Smith, Funtington, Sussex, miller.
R. Stephens, Bermondsey, tanner.
T. Swindells and Co. Manchester, linen drapers.
R. Wood, Harwich, fisherman.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, June 9.

Thackray T. and Co. Greenwich, linen drapers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

E. Coxon, Birchwood Park, Derbyshire lime burner.

BANKRUPTS.

Boardman J. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Avison and Co. Castle street, Holborn.

Heywood C. Manchester, manufacturer. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warnford court, Throgmorton street.

Lodge Robert, Blackburn, Lancaster, butcher. *Sol.* Blakelock, Serjeant's inn.

Mayhew J. St. Osyth, Essex, miller. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.

Sayer R. P. Clarence row, Camberwell, scrivener. *Sol.* Martindale, Gray's inn square.

Taberer A. Collyhurst, Manchester, woollen cord manufacturer. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford row.

CERTIFICATES, June 30.

J. Barton, Broad street, merchants. M. Bassett, Greenwich, boot maker. B. Beldon, High-

ley, York, iron founder. J. Berry, Fleet street, tailor. W. Lloyd, Thames street, slopseller. J.

Messenger, Loughborough, Leicestershire, vic-

tualger. J. Pratt, Brook's place, Kennington,

ruggeon. W. R. Power, Birmingham, candle-

stick maker. J. Swift, Elland, Halifax, manu-

facturer. J. Thorpe, Bridge-foot, London bridge,

fruiterer. J. Tomlinson, Frauhley, Worcester-

shire. J. P. Walker, Halifax, porter dealer.

T. White, North Shields, merchant. G. Wil-

son, Manchester, merchant. G. Wills, Monu-

ment yard, wine merchant.

BANKRUPTS, June 13.

Bartlett J. Beckington, Somerset, dyer, *Sol.* Coates, Paul street, Finsbury square.

Benson J. Birmingham, pocket book maker.

Sol. Walker, Lincoln's inn fields.

Brindle R. Leyland, Lancaster, whistler. *Sol.* Blakelock, Serjeant's inn.

Brown W. A. College hill, merchant. *Sols.* Whiltshire and Co. Old Broad street.

Burdon F. and Co. Henley in Arden, War-

wick, drapers. *Sols.* Heydon and Co. War-

wick.

Framingham M. Church st. Bethnal Green,

shoe maker. *Sol.* Pearson, St. Helens,

Bahopsgate.

George J. North Audley street, Westminster,

coach maker. *Sol.* Wood, Chancery lane.

Langlois J. Beaufort buildings, Strand. *Sol.* Anderson, Symond's inn.

McGuckin H. Bethnal Green road, d and ch.

Sol. Hutchinson, Crown court, Threadneedle

street.

Tyas J. Wakefield, York, grocer. *Sols.* Wigles-

worth and Co. Gray's inn.

Wrench C. J. Saint Mary Axe, wine mer-

chant. *Sol.* Osbaldeston, London-street.

Watts W. Thorley, Bishop Stortford, Hert-

ford, farmer. *Sol.* Wilson, Dorset street,

Salisbury square.

CERTIFICATES, July 4.

J. Atkinson, Aldgate High street, butcher.

T. Beck, Salford, Lancashire, brewer. W.

Coates, Skipton, Yorks, grocer. J. Cuthbert

and Co. Colchester street, Savage Gardens, wine

merchants. S. Davenport, Egham, brewer. W.

Harvey, Houndsditch, coppersmith. J. Humph-

ries, Talbot court, Gracechurch street, tailor.

H. Holmes, Horsham, nurseryman. D. Law-

rence, Chard, Somersetshire, linen draper. J.

H. Poolman, New York Coffee House, merchant

R. B. Sandwell, Deal, grocer. E. Shore, Chard-

stock, Dorsetshire, miller.

BANKRUPTS, June 16.

Page W. Banbury, mercer. *Sol.* Alpin, Ban-

bury.

Price W. Minorities, d and ch. *Sols.* Knight and

Co. Basinghall street.

Wicksteed J. Shrewsbury, starch manufactu-

rer. *Sol.* Moore, Gray's inn.

CERTIFICATES, July 7.

W. Bailey, Freiston Fen, Lincolnshire, far-

mer. J. Brown, York, woollen draper. D.

Daubly and Co. Manchester, coal merchants.

J. Parker, Norwich, linen draper. R. and J.

Walker, Birmingham, platers.

BANKRUPTS, June 30.

Askam R. D. Knottingley, York, lime burner.

Sols. Tottier and Co. Poultry.

Bateman J. Ashtell, Oxford, maltster. *Sol.*

Gwinnett, Cheltenham.

Beall T. North Shields, mason. *Sols.* Raine and

Co. Temple.

Bragg W. A. Rotherhithe wall, shipwright.

Sols. Sheppard and Co. Dean street, Canter-

bury square.

Brown W. Pleasant row, Hackney, ship owner.

Sol. Masterman, Broad street

Lamb H. and Co. Two mill Hill, St. George,

Gloucester, pin manufacturers. *Sols.* Poole

and Co. Gray's inn square.

Parker William, High street, Whitechapel,

oilman. *Sols.* Eviatt and Co. Haydon square,

Minorities.

Parish J. and Co. Badbrook, Gloucester, dyers.

Sol. Edmunds, Lincoln's inn.

Roden E. J. Manchester, merchant. *Sols.* Long-

dill and Co. Gray's inn.

Vevers J. Churwell, York. *Sol.* Sykes, New

inn.

CERTIFICATES, July 11.

C. R. Anderson, Austin Friars, merchant. R.

Appleby, North Shields, cabinet maker. J.

Boyce, Hordesley, Birmingham, brass founder.

W. Brattle, Rvarsh, Kent, farmer. A. Burnett,

Lisle street, Westminster, cabinet maker. W.

Eltwell, Birmingham, chemist. R. Walker and

Co. Birmingham, platers. C. and J. Wilkie,

Redcross street, East Smithfield, yeast mer-

chants.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, June 23.

Robert Tredgold, Southampton.

BANKRUPTS.

Bell J. and Co. Leeds, linen drapers, *Sol.* Hind-

marsh, Crescent, Jewin street.

Peart W. Northampton street, Clerkenwell,

printer. *Sol.* McDuff, Castle street, Holborn.

Whaley T. Peckwood, Warwick, coal mer-

chant. *Sol.* Biggs, Southampton buildings,

Chancery lane.

Wilson R. Liverpool, farrier. *Sol.* Chester,

Staple inn.

CERTIFICATES, July 14.

W. Futtit, Workop, Nottingham, butcher.

J. Penning, Blandford Forum, Dorset, cabinet

maker. C. Tomlinson, Hawarden, Flint, apo-

thecary, L. Williams, Cursitor street, Chancery

lane, colourman. J. Young, Gosport, harness

maker.

PRICES CURRENT, June 20, 1818.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt.	2	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto pearl	3	0	0	0	0	0
Barilla	1	11	0	0	0	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond, gal.	0	0	0	8	3	0
Camphire, refined, lb.	0	0	0	5	0	0
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	10	10	0	13	0	0
Cochineal, fine black, lb.	1	10	0	1	12	0
Ditto, East India	0	5	7	0	6	6
Coffee, fine bond, cwt.	6	0	0	6	3	0
Ditto ordinary	5	0	0	5	10	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	11	0	2	2
Ditto Jamaica	0	1	7	0	1	10
Ditto Smyrna	0	1	5	0	1	8
Ditto East-India	0	10	1	0	1	0
Currants, Zant, cwt.	5	8	0	5	10	0
Elephants' Teeth	0	0	0	20	0	0
Scrivelloes	25	0	0	30	0	0
Flax, Riga	0	0	0	78	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	0	0	0	65	0	0
Galls, Turkey, cwt.	11	5	0	12	0	0
Geneva, Holl, bond, gal.	0	3	6	0	0	0
Ditto, English	0	13	6	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	9	10	0	11	0	0
Hemp, Riga	0	0	0	49	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	0	48	0	0	0	0
Indigo, Caraccas, lb.	0	10	6	0	11	6
Ditto East India	0	7	0	0	9	7
Iron British bars, ton	12	0	0	18	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.c. n.d.	21	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sued. 2nd sort	18	0	0	0	0	4
Lead in pigs, fod	0	0	0	25	0	0
Ditto red, ton	0	0	0	26	0	0
Ditto white, ton	38	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood, ton	8	10	0	9	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	6	0	0	7	0	0
Mahogany, ft.	0	1	6	0	2	0
Oil, Lucca, 24 gal. jar	18	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, chest	2	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto whale	33	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti, ton	0	0	0	75	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm, cwt.	0	11	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom, cwt.	0	0	0	5	16	0
Rice, Carolina bond	2	0	0	0	0	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal	0	3	3	0	3	4
Ditto Leeward Island	0	3	0	0	0	0
Saltpetre, East India, cwt.	2	1	6	0	0	0
Silk, throwa, Italian, lb.	3	2	0	3	13	0
Silk, raw, Ditto	1	18	0	2	8	0
Tallow, Russia, white	4	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, yellow	3	13	0	0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm, bar.	1	0	0	1	2	0
Tin in blocks, cwt.	4	17	6	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	9	0	1	2
Ditto Virginia	0	0	8	1	0	0
Wax, Guinea, cwt.	9	0	0	9	9	0
Whale-fins (Green), ton	65	0	0	70	0	0

Wine:

Red Port, bond pipe	40	0	0	50	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	38	0	0	44	0	0
Ditto Madeira	60	0	0	70	0	0
Ditto Mountain	28	0	0	33	0	0
Ditto Dalcavella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry	30	0	0	56	0	0
Ditto Claret	25	0	0	65	0	0

Fire-Office Shares, &c. June 20.

	Canals.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Chesterfield Div. 51	162	—	—	—	—
Coventry (Div. 441)	940	—	—	—	—
Croydon	55	—	—	5	10
Cruian	2	2	—	—	—
Ellesmere and Chester (D. 21)	65	—	—	—	—
Grand Junction (Div. 61)	235	—	—	—	—
Grand Surry	65	—	—	—	—
Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 51	100	—	—	—	—
Huddersfield	—	—	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon	24	—	—	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div 101)	250	—	—	255	—
Lancaster	20	—	—	—	—
Oxford Div. 31	615	—	—	—	—
Peakforest	63	—	—	—	—
Stratford & Avon	10	—	—	—	—
Thames and Medway	31	—	—	—	—
<i>Docks.</i>					
Commercial Div. 31. 10s.	75	—	—	—	—
East India Div. 71	170	—	—	—	—
London Div. 31	801	—	—	—	—
West India Div. 101	203	—	—	—	—
<i>Insurance Companies.</i>					
Albion 500 sh. £50 pd.	—	—	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle 50 5pd.	2	5	—	—	—
Globe Div. 61	130	—	—	—	—
Hope 50 5pd.	4	4	—	—	—
Imperial 500 5pd.	82	—	—	—	—
London Fire	27	—	—	—	—
London Ship	22	10	—	—	—
Royal Exchange Div. 10	260	—	—	—	—
Rock 50. 2pd.	4	12	—	—	—
Union Fire Life 1001. 20 pd.	27	—	—	—	—
<i>Water Works.</i>					
Grand Junction	53	10	—	—	—
London Bridge Div. 31. 10s.	52	10	60	—	—
Manchester and Salford	42	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth and Farington 501.	10	—	—	—	—
Ditto (New) 501. Div. 6	34	10	—	—	—
South London	17	—	—	—	—
West Middlesex 100	52	10	—	—	—
<i>Bridges.</i>					
Southwark	61	—	—	—	—
Waterloo	12	10	—	—	—
Ditto Old Annuities 60 all pd.	38	10	39	—	—
Ditto New do 40 sh. all pd.	27	10	28	6	—
Vauxhall Bonds, 97 pd.	100	—	—	—	—
<i>Literary Institutions.</i>					
London, 75gs.	50	—	49	—	—
Russel, 25gs.	12	12	—	—	—
Surry, 30gs.	9	10	10	—	—
<i>Mines.</i>					
British Copper Comp. 100 sh.	—	—	—	—	—
Beeralstone Lead and Silver	23	—	—	—	—
Butspill 10 pd.	—	—	—	—	—
Great Hewas 15 pd.	22	—	—	—	—
<i>Roads.</i>					
Highgate Archway	7	—	7	10	—
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Auction Mart	23	—	—	—	—
Five per cent. City Bonds	107	—	—	—	—
Chelsea 10 sh Div. Div. 12	—	—	—	—	—
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms 100p	34	—	—	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp. 14 pd.	1	19	1	6	—
East London 1001. sh.	—	—	—	—	—
Gas Light and Coke Company	70	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Baromet. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Barom.
May 21	47	56	47	30.11	52 Fair
22	48	58	46	16	54 Fair
23	46	58	46	21	50 Fair
24	50	63	60	26	45 Fair
25	50	65	52	32	46 Fair
26	55	67	54	23	52 Fair
27	55	66	54	23	56 Fair
28	54	68	48	10	42 Fair
29	50	59	47	09	40 Fair
30	50	60	49	02	43 Fair
31	56	70	59	29.88	54 Fair
June 1	60	74	58	09	59 Fair
2	60	76	62	92	66 Fair
3	62	79	62	30.01	86 Fair
4	60	77	61	09	98 Fair
5	60	75	61	25	76 Fair
6	61	75	57	24	57 Fair
7	59	75	62	15	76 Fair
8	66	72	60	22	70 Fair
9	66	74	61	19	74 Fair
10	65	75	65	18	78 Fair
11	68	78	63	02	102 Fair
12	66	81	69	29.92	82 Fair
13	69	86	68	82	112 Fair
14	66	76	66	95	62 Cloudy
15	66	76	64	90	60 Fair
16	67	74	63	85	57 Fair
17	66	76	64	62	72 Showry
18	66	70	60	69	54 Cloudy
19	60	64	57	67	50 Showry
20	57	64	55	66	46 Showry

London Premiums of Insurance.

Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c. 15s. 9d.
Africa, 2gs.
Amelia Island, 0gs. to 0gs.
American States, 30s. to 35s.
Belfast, Cork, Dublin, 20s. to 30s.
Brazils, 2gs.
Hamburgh, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.
Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, 25s. to 30s.
Canada, 2gs.
Cape of Good Hope, 2½gs.
Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. 2gs.
East-India (Co. ships) 3gs. to 3½gs.
— out and home, 7gs.
France, 15s. 9d. to 20s.
Gibraltar, 25s. to 30s.
Gottenburgh, 20s.
Greenland, out and home, gs.
Holland, 15s. 9d. to 20s.
Honduras, &c. 2gs.
Jamaica, 35s.
Leeward Islands, 25s.
Madeira, 25s. to 30s.
Malta, Italian States, &c. 35s.
Malaga, 30s. to 2gs.
Newfoundland, 1½gs.
Portsmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, 15s. 9d.
River Plate, 2½gs.
Southern Fishery, out and home, 10gs.
Stockholm, Petersburg, Riga, &c. 20s.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz.	4s. 4d
The Half ditto ditto 8 11	2 2
The Quar. ditto ditto 4 5	1 1
The half ditto ditto 2 2½	0 6½

POTATOES.

Kidney.....	8 0 0	Ox Nobles ..	7 0 0
Champions ..	7 0 0	Apple	7 0 0
ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d			

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8b. to sink the Offal.

	Beef	mut.	veal.	pork	lam.
1818.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May. 27 ..	5	4	6	6	8
June 5 ..	5	0	6	0	6
12 ..	4	8	6	7	0
19 ..	5	6	6	0	7

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs. ...	105s
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs.	118s
Loaves, fine	120s
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11 lbs.	119s

COTTON TWIST.

June 19. Mule 1st quality, No. 40	3s. 2d.
— No. 120	5s. 8d.
— 2d quality, No. 40	2s. 9d.
Discount—25 per cent.	

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
May 25. ..	35s 9d to 37 3	32s 0d to 43 6
June 2. ..	34s 6 37 0	32s 0d 44 0
9. ..	32s 6 37 0	31s 9d 43 6
15. ..	34s 3 56 6	32s 0d 44 0

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 50lb. 23	Calf Skins 30 to
Dressing Hides .. 21	45lb. per doz. 27
Crop hides for cut. 20	Ditto 50 to 70.. —
Flat Ordinary .. 16	Seals, Large... 100

SOAP; yellow, 102s.; mottled 112s.; curd 116

CANDLES; per doz. 11s. 6d.; moulds 12s. 0d.

Course of Exchange.

Bilboa 38½	Palermo, per oz 130d.
Amsterdam, 36.10	Leghorn 51½
Ditto at sight 36-4	Genoa 47½
Rotterdam 11-3	Venice, 25
Hamb. us. 2½	Naples 44½
Altona us. 2 34-1	Lisbon 59
Paris, 3d. d. 24-5	Oporto 58½
Ditto, 2 us. 24-25	Rio Janeiro 65
Madrid 39	Dublin 11
Cadiz, 28½	Cork 11

Agió Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
May 26..	6 0 0	3 3 0	7 7 0
June 3..	6 10 0	3 0 0	7 7 0
10..	6 0 0	3 3 0	7 0 0
17..	6 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0

Daily Price of STOCKS, from 21st of May, to 20th June, 1818.

1818	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Excheq. Bills.	Consols for Acc.
May	21 281	78 1/2	79 1/2	97 1/2	108 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	233	101	88 1/2	23p	78 1/2
	22 280 1/2	77 1/2	79 1/2	97 1/2	108 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	88 1/2	23p	79 1/2
	23 280	78 1/2	79 1/2	97 1/2	108 1/2	—	20 1/2	5-16	—	—	100	—	22p	79 1/2
	25 —	77 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/2	107 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	99	—	21p	79 1/2
	26 279	77 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/2	107 1/2	—	20 1/2	3-15	—	—	94	—	21p	79 1/2
	27 280	78 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	107 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	93	—	19p	79 1/2
	28 —	77 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/2	107 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	232	91	—	20p	79 1/2
	29 King Charles II. Res.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30 —	78 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	107 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	232	89	—	21p	79 1/2
June	1 280	78 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	107 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	88	81	20p	79 1/2
	2 280	78 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	108 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	232	89	—	20p	79 1/2
	3 280 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	108 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	88	—	20p	79 1/2
	4 King's Birth Day.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5 —	78 1/2	—	96 1/2	108 1/2	—	20 1/2	7 1/2	15-16	—	91	—	21p	79 1/2
	6 —	78 1/2	—	96 1/2	108 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	92	—	21p	80
	8 —	78 1/2	—	96 1/2	—	—	20 1/2	5-16	—	—	92	—	20p	79 1/2
	9 280	78 1/2	—	96 1/2	—	—	20 1/2	5-16	—	—	92	—	21p	79 1/2
	10 279 1/2	78 1/2	—	97	—	—	20 1/2	5-16	7 1/2	—	91	—	20p	79 1/2
	11 St. Barnabas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12 280	78 1/2	—	97	108 1/2	—	20 1/2	5-16	—	—	91	—	20p	79 1/2
	13 —	78 1/2	—	97	—	—	20 1/2	5-16	—	—	91	—	20p	79 1/2
	15 279 1/2	78 1/2	—	96 1/2	108 1/2	—	20 1/2	5-16	—	—	88	—	18p	79 1/2
	16 279 1/2	78 1/2	—	96 1/2	—	—	20 1/2	5-16	7 1/2	—	88	—	18p	79 1/2
	17 —	77 1/2	—	96 1/2	108 1/2	—	20 1/2	5-16	7 1/2	—	86	—	17p	79 1/2
	18 —	78 1/2	—	96 1/2	—	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	87	—	17p	79 1/2
	19 279 1/2	78 1/2	—	96 1/2	—	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	88	—	17p	79 1/2
	20 —	78 1/2	—	96 1/2	—	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	88	—	16p	79 1/2

IRISH FUNDS.

May	Irish Bank Stock.	Government Debt 3 p. cent.	Government Stock, 3 p. cent.	Government Debt 4 p. cent.	Government Stock, 5 p. cent.	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal Stock.	Grand Canal Loan, 4 p. cent.	Grand Canal Loan, 6 p. cent.	City Dublin Bonds.	Royal Canal Loan 6 p. cent.	Omnium.
16	—	91 1/2	—	—	106 1/2	—	25	83 1/2	—	90	—	—
28	259	91 1/2	90 1/2	—	107 1/2	—	—	—	83	—	—	—
June	6 257 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	—	107 1/2	—	25	—	81	—	—	—
8 257 1/2	—	92 1/2	91	—	107 1/2	—	—	—	82	—	—	—
15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82 1/2	—	98	—	—

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON.			AT NEW YORK.		
	May 26	June 5	12	Apr. 26.	May 11	
Bank Shares	—	—	32 5	137	—	137
7 per cent.	—	—	—	108	—	108
Old 6 per cent.	—	—	—	par	—	par
New 6 per cent.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102	104 1/2	—	103 1/2
3 per cent.	71	71 1/2	71 1/2	71	—	71

Prices of the FRENCH FUNDS.

From May 20, to

June 19

1818	5 per Cent. consols	Bank Actions
May	fr. c.	fr. c.
20 68	60	1540
23 68	40	1540
26 68	80	1542 50
29 69	25	1562 50
June		
27 1	50	1775
5 72	40	1615
8 73	35	1615
11 73	80	1535
13 73	70	1656 25
17 74	40	1672 50
19 74	30	1680

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.